WALLACES' FARMER
and Iowa Homestead

IOWA'S LEADING FARM NEWSPAPER

MAY 5, 1956

Vaccinate 'em Now!

VACCINATION is cheap insurance. Ask any farmer who has had experience with hog cholera.

So don't neglect disease prevention because of pressing field work—or in an attempt to cut costs. By now, those pigs represent a sizable investment. You can't afford to take chances.

Picture was made on the Louis Larsen farm in Washington county, Iowa. From the left: Dr. A. C. Petersen, Larsen and neighbors Don Stout and Lawrence Lentz.

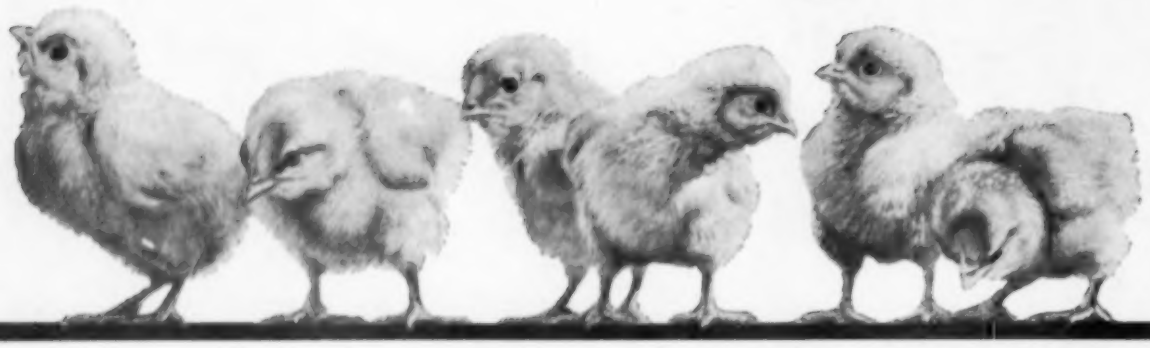
Subsoil moisture low 14

Feeding fewer cattle 22

Let little girls help cook . . 48

Tell child facts of life . . . 69

increase your poultry profits 6 ways



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CHLORTETRACYCLINE

POULTRY FORMULA *POWDER*

You can start building better poultry profits today —6 ways—with AUREOMYCIN Poultry Formula. Here are the facts:

1 **You profit by reducing early mortality**—because every baby chick or poult that you save is *extra* income.

2 **You profit by stimulated feed intake**—because healthy, vigorous birds gain faster, produce more eggs and convert feed more efficiently.

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4 **You profit by fighting CRD and blue comb**—because by successfully controlling these diseases in your chickens, you avoid the heavy losses they cause.

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6 **You profit by getting them on feed faster**—because you speed up growth, vigor, earlier marketing, heavier birds, improved life-time egg production.

Don't wait—*prove it for yourself* by getting your supply of AUREOMYCIN Poultry Formula *today.* Change losses to extra profits. Available from your veterinarian, druggist, feed dealer or hatchery.

Available in 1.6 oz., 1/2 lb. and 10 lb. packages.

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AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY | PEARL RIVER, NEW YORK

The Broad Spectrum Antibiotic
More Effective Against More Diseases... AUREOMYCIN®
CHLORTETRACYCLINE

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD, May 5, 1956 (Vol. 81, No. 9). Published first and third Saturdays of each month by the James M. Pierce Corporation, Des Moines, Iowa. Subscription price, one year for one dollar. Entered as second-class matter October 19, 1929, at the post office in Des Moines, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1956, by the James M. Pierce Corporation.

TURN ON PROFITS WITH ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

The easy, economical way to higher yields

The easiest, most economical way to apply nitrogen fertilizer is by using Anhydrous Ammonia. Here's why:

Anhydrous Ammonia contains 82% nitrogen—far more than other types of nitrogen fertilizer. Most other nitrogen fertilizing materials are made from Anhydrous Ammonia. Because it is a primary product, this profit-booster does not require additional processing costs and equipment. This means a lower cost per pound of nitrogen—delivered and applied to your fields.

Application is extra easy, too. No heavy bags to lift, or extra water to haul around—*just turn the valve!* Special applicator knives inject Anhydrous Ammonia into the soil, 4 to 8 inches deep, where it is almost instantaneously "fixed." It is readily available—resists leaching—encourages deep rooting of plants to withstand drouth and wind damage.

This year, use Anhydrous Ammonia to supply the nitrogen needed by your crops. Apply it before planting—or as a side dressing—or in the fall for next year's crop. It's been proved effective for corn, oats, wheat, pastures, truck garden crops, sugar beets and many other crops. To get best results, make sure your soil also has sufficient phosphorus and potash, and is not in need of liming. A soil test is your best guide.

Anhydrous Ammonia is made by combining *nitrogen* from the air with *hydrogen*, such as is produced by modern hydroformers in Standard Oil refineries. Standard Oil Company is proud to be a part of the industry which manufactures and distributes this great soil-building product. Its use will help *you* to be proud of your crops.

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA IS SUPPLIED TO THESE DEALERS BY
STANDARD OIL COMPANY. See your nearest dealer for complete information.

PLACE YOUR ORDER TODAY!

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Fort Madison	NH_3 Service Company, Distributor
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Mechanicsville	Victor Gaul Fertilizer Service
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Oakville	Dwight Sparrow Fertilizer Service
Oakville	Schrock Bros. Co.
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Hogs and Cattle

BY WALTER J. LEEDS

What to feed when hog prices are down?

WHAT'S the cheapest way to feed hogs when prices are down? A lot of Iowa hog raisers are looking for the answer . . .

At a time like this, the corn in your cribs looks mighty attractive. What about corn alone to get your hogs to market as cheap as you can? Or why not mix up a so-called "economy" ration? $1.40 corn and $50.00 soybean oil meal look like the makin's of a real cheap hog feed.

These questions are put to me nearly every day by worried hog men. I've found that the best help I can give them is to work out a few comparative figures, and let the figures speak for themselves.

First, let's take a ration of corn alone: It takes 12 bushels of corn to make 100 pounds of pork. With corn at $1.40 a bushel, it takes $16.80 worth of corn to get 100 pounds of gain. Expensive pork, isn't it?

Now suppose we add a simple protein to the corn. It takes 50 pounds of soybean oil meal and 8 bushels of corn to get 100 pounds of gain. Eight bushels of $1.40 corn and 50 pounds of $50.00 soybean oil meal cost you $12.45.

It takes a little less tankage than soybean oil meal. Eight bushels of $1.40 corn and 40 pounds of $50.00 tankage costs you around $12.20 per hundredweight of gain.

Hogs will never be "mortgage lifters" at today's market prices if your gains cost $16.80, $12.45 or $12.20. Isn't there some way to cut feed costs even more? . . .

There sure is! You can do it with your own corn and Shoat-40 — Nutrena's high-efficiency hog supplement. You can get 100 pounds of gain with as little as 5½ bushels of corn and 35 pounds of Shoat-40. At current feed prices, that gets your cost down to around $9.70 per 100 pounds gain.

Now why, you ask, should Shoat-40 make so much difference? The answer is quite simple . . . Shoat-40 balances corn with all the things that pigs need — but don't get enough of from corn and simple protein supplements.

Take protein . . . hogs need several different amino acids. No single protein feed supplies all these amino acids in satisfactory amounts. On the other hand, Shoat-40 balances the hog ration with 7 different proteins.

Of course, there's more to Shoat-40 than a balance of proteins. Shoat-40 contains generously-high levels of calcium, phosphorus and trace minerals, plus vitamins A, D and the B-complex. In fact, the amount of minerals and vitamins in Shoat-40 exceeds the requirements laid down by the National Research Council by a big, safe margin. With Shoat-40, no extra minerals are needed.

In addition, Shoat-40 contains growth-stimulating antibiotics at guaranteed effective levels. That means your pigs get growth-boosting help from antibiotics even when Shoat-40 is fed 1-to-8 with grain.

With all this pork-building nourishment and growth power, it is easy to see how Shoat-40 saves you money over so-called "economy" feeds. And now I see that Shoat-40 is an even bigger bargain. . . .

Nutrena folks are announcing a special emergency discount on Shoat-40 on pages 8 and 9 of this issue of Wallaces'. It's mighty well worth finding out about.

After you've seen the big announcement, you'll want to stop by your Nutrena dealer's. He can show you the biggest bargain ever on high-efficiency Shoat-40 hog supplement. (Advertisement)

Water, water, **water! This picture is to show dried out farmers what water looks like. Maybe by the time you read this, you'll have some in your own pasture. The old mill, one hundred years old, is in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri.**

INSIDE STUFF

HOW SOON is the complaint, "When is it going to rain?" going to change to the complaint: "When is it going to stop raining?"

FARMERS never got around to the second complaint in 1934 or 1936. They did in 1954.

IN DRY SECTIONS, farmers who put in a water system with a flush toilet now wish they hadn't been so quick to tear down the old back-house.

NEWSPAPER editors at their Washington meeting voted 54 to 27 that they thought the U. S. was losing ground in the cold war.

SECRETARY BENSON, on TV, said of the administration's farm program: "I can't conceive of a thing that this administration could have done that we haven't done in the last three years that sounds workable."

FARMERS who want to comment on this statement, favorably or otherwise, should write to our Voice of the Farm. A five sentence letter has the best chance of getting printed.

TO MY GREAT pleasure, my wife has gone back to baking bread again. There are only two of us now, and it seems like a bother for so small a family. But how good homemade bread tastes.

I WONDER that more of the Corn Belt's splendid farm cooks don't bake bread. Maybe if I had to run a house, look after six kids and help with the outside chores, I wouldn't wonder.

HOW NARROW the margin seems to be getting between virtue and vice. President Eisenhower told us a 90 percent support for corn was wicked. Then he raised the support to 86.2 percent.

HOW BIG is the farm vote in Iowa? According to the 1950 census, 27 percent of the folks of 21 and over are classified as rural-farm.

THIS IS for the state as a whole. In some congressional districts, of course, the farm percentage is higher.

REPORTERS have been calling to ask what farmers think of the President's veto of the farm bill. I told them I wouldn't know for sure until the Wallace-Homestead Poll made another survey. Watch for it.

WE CUT DOWN a big soft maple back of the house recently. How we hated to see it go. We'd sat under it on hot days for many summers.

BUT THE TRUNK was rotting, and a twister would have dumped it on the house. I planted black walnuts on each side of the maple 15 years ago, so we'll still have some shade.

DON'T BELIEVE folks who say all of our people in the U. S. are well fed. There are plenty of hungry folks in every county—mostly children and old people.

—DONALD R. MURPHY

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD
"GOOD FARMING, CLEAR THINKING, RIGHT LIVING"
(Volume 81—Number 9)
RICHARD S. PIERCE, Publisher
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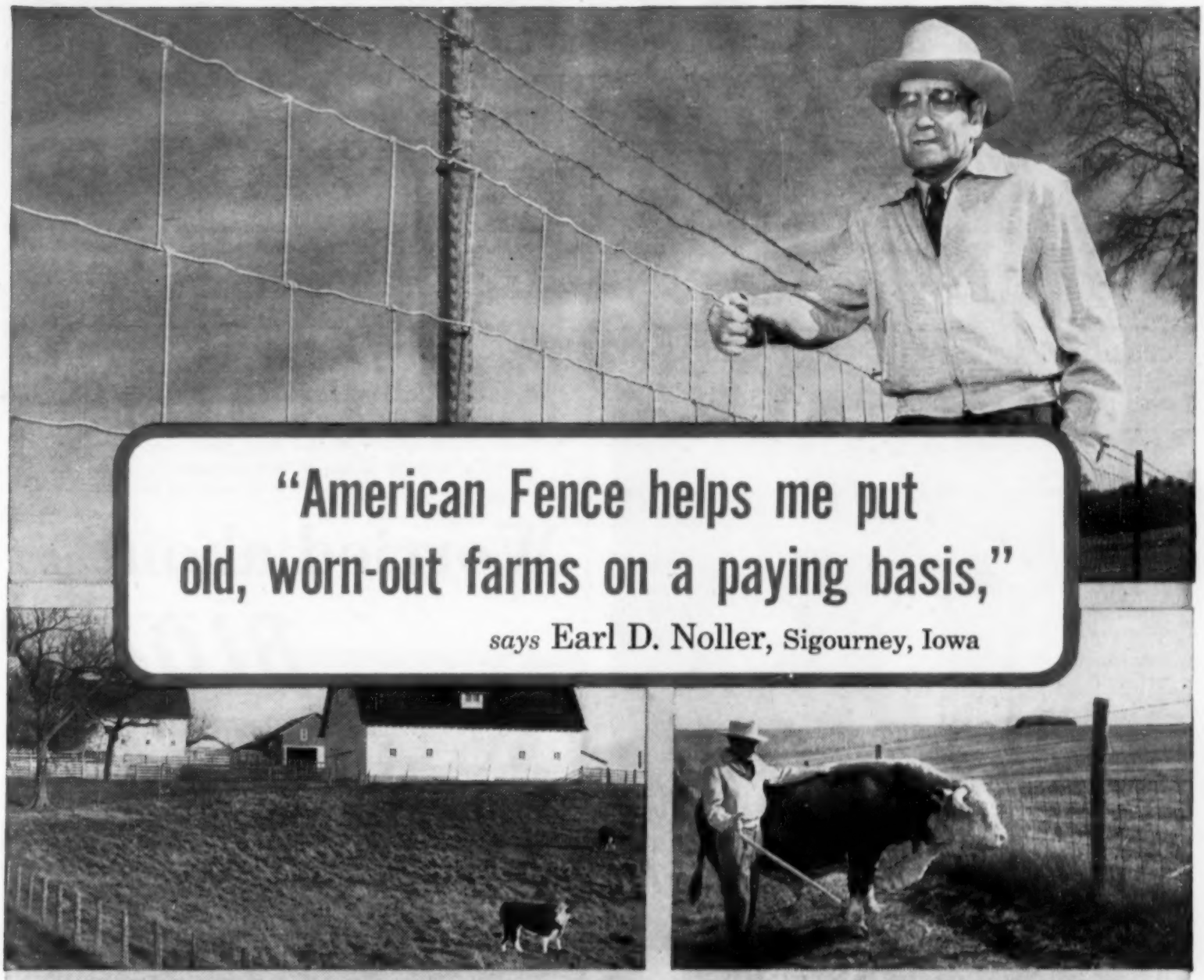

SOME OF MR. NOLLER'S 22 miles of American Fence has been in use for 25 years. His present properties total about 1,150 acres—three farms which he operates, approximating 800 acres, and three which are farmed by tenants.

MR. NOLLER with 6-year-old Royal Duke, herd bull for his 25-head herd of blooded Hereford cattle. The farms stock an average of 400 cattle and 640 hybrid and cross-bred hogs during the year.

"Ever since I bought my first farm in 1931," says Mr. Noller, "I've specialized in purchasing old, worn-out farms and putting them on a paying basis. American Fence plays an important part in this program, since much of the injury done to a farm is caused by single-cropping it to death."

Mr. Noller restores a farm's vitality by fencing it into several areas. He then seeds down the area with a variety of grasses or pasture improvement. Three or four years later he plants corn, then oats with clover or legumes in the fifth year. "This sort of rotation does much to rebuild the land," he says. He also uses American Fence to keep the stock in the pastures and out of the grain until after harvest. "American Fence will restrain any type of hog," he says. "Even cattle of any size find it difficult to permanently damage it."

Mr. Noller lets his hogs roam the fields the year around. Along with the cattle, which are on feed, they pick up the waste. They consume leftover grain after harvesting, and also supply natural fertilizer for the fields—a practice which cuts down feed bills and reduces waste. Annually, Mr. Noller's crops average 10,000 bushels of corn, 14,000 bales of hay, and 3,000 bushels of oats. All of the farms are subdivided into pasture land and crop land with American Fence.

Now the owner of six farms, Mr. Noller purchased his first farm in 1931. Of the 22 miles of fencing he has in use, over 95% of it is American. "I prefer American Fence because it is inexpensive, easy to maintain, easy to install, long-lived, and flexible," says Mr. Noller. "When a product stands up well under continued usage, I stick with it. I started with American Fence and I'll finish up with American Fence."

What more can be said? See your local American Fence dealer soon.

USS

AMERICAN FENCE AND POSTS

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Please send me your FREE booklet—
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"SWIFT'S HOG FEEDS

help me make meat-type hogs in 5-5½ months"

—Merrill D. Flynn
Story County, Iowa

"I start with crisscross Chester White-Hampshire sows bred back to Yorkshire boars for extra length and meat," Mr. Flynn says. He has more than 300 spring shotes on Swift's Feed now, with an average of nearly 10 pigs per litter.

"And there's only one runt in the bunch, too. I follow through with Swift's Feed all the way. These will go to market in late July or early August weighing 200 to 220 pounds. I've fed Swift's for almost two years now; it's the way to get the most return."

Let Swift's Hog Feeding Program help you whittle down high feed costs and slash time, too:

1. SWIFT'S SWEET PIG MORSELS — from 4 days to 4 weeks
sugared for fast take-off

2. SWIFT'S PIG POWER — from 4 weeks to 40 pounds
starter with protein punch

3. SWIFT'S PIG CONCENTRATE — from 40 to 120 pounds
35% protein—to speed shotes along

4. SWIFT'S SWINE CONCENTRATE — from 120 pounds to market
40% protein—to reduce feed costs

WHY ARE SWIFT'S FEEDS BETTER? . . . because you get the *Pick of the Proteins* from Swift's own oil mills and meat by-products. And . . . less feed is used for body maintenance, more goes for growth, thanks to CALOGEN, Swift's super-energy ingredient. With Swift's, you open the way to full benefit from good breeding and management practices.

See your nearest Swift's Feed Dealer now. Have him tell you the complete Swift's Hog Feeding story. He can help you get the most from your feed and time.

Swift
101st YEAR

SWIFT FEED MILL • DES MOINES, IOWA

To Serve Your Farm and Family Better

High-producing cows often are the first to bloat. That's because they have vigorous appetites. And they often fill up fast on lush pastures.

Worried about BLOAT?

Farmers, researchers point to practices that may reduce risk

THE pasture bloat season is approaching. What can you do to reduce bloat risk?

"Give cows a good fill on dry feed before turning out to pasture. Watch 'em closely. And worry like h—!"

That answer comes from a veteran dairyman in Tama county, Iowa. And it pretty well sums up the pasture bloat situation.

There are some precautions which you can take to reduce risk of bloat on pasture. But there are no sure-fire answers to the bloat problem, yet.

The bloat problem is a tough one because of the wide variation in individual cows or steers. And in pastures.

On a certain pasture, some cattle will bloat—others won't. And that pasture may cause bloat at one time or at one stage of growth—but not at another.

Bloat prevention researchers admit that they don't know exactly why cattle bloat. But they can point to some of the conditions under which bloat is likely to result.

Acute bloat—the kind that may call for emergency treatment—usually occurs on legume pastures. It often occurs when cattle are first turned into the pasture. Bloat occurs less frequently on pastures that contain at least 50 percent grasses.

Bloat usually follows a heavy grazing period. Hungry and greedy cattle—the high producers or fast gainers—often are the first to bloat.

Bloat appears to be more likely during periods of rapid pasture growth. Frost, dew or rain on pasture often is accompanied by cases of bloat.

With those observations in mind, veterinary scientists at the University of Wisconsin advise the following precautions:

- Start cattle on legume pastures gradually. Pasture them for an hour or so the first day, a little longer each following day. Watch cattle closely.
- Don't turn hungry cows into legume pastures. If they fill up quickly, they're more likely to bloat.
- Keep cattle off legume pastures during and just after moist weather—when leaves are growing rapidly.
- Keep some good palatable hay in the same field. This is to make sure cattle get enough coarse or rough material for good paunch function.

Lots of Iowa dairymen would agree with that kind of advice. Last winter, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead put the following question to 51 of Iowa's leading dairymen:

"What precaution do you take in preventing bloat?"

Most of those dairymen use legume or legume-grass pastures. Here's how a few of them answered:

"We just never have any bloating," says Ronald Chapman of Palo Alto county. "I believe it's because our cows never are allowed to go on alfalfa with empty stomachs."

Harry and Lewis Reese of Adams county commented: "When putting the cows on pasture, be sure the pasture is dry. And leave them on pasture for only a short time. We keep salt and mineral before the cows all the time. We seldom have bloat."

"Keep cattle on pasture at all times," advises Forest F. Hamlett of Fayette county. He pastures his alfalfa-brome day and night.

(Continued on next page)

Reduce risk of bloat

(Continued from last page)

"Keep mineral and salt available to cows all the time," advises Robert Thompson of Benton county. "We feed grain all summer. And on wet or damp days, we often feed some dry hay."

Fred Eiten & Sons of Grundy county suggest: "Feed grain to the entire herd. And plenty of hay, all the time."

"Have dry hay available any time cows want it," advises Claire Wemer of Mahaska county. "Keep plenty of mineral and salt available."

Eves Cadwallader, also of Mahaska county, suggests: "Put cows on well matured pasture—not young, fresh growth. Cows should not be hungry when first turned in. We feed hay most of the year."

Another approach to the bloat problem is suggested by Earl Felt of Dallas county.

"We have had no bloat trouble since we have been chopping our pasture," Felt says. He chops and hauls alfalfa-brome pasture to his cows.

The Wisconsin scientists also suggest that green chop feeding may reduce bloat risk. But they warn that you must cut low enough to get stems along with leaves.

"Cutting and feeding the top three inches of the legume plants may cause bloat from a crop that would be safe if the coarse stems were included," the Wisconsin workers say.

As another possibility in preventing bloat, the Wisconsin specialists suggest strip grazing. With this method of pasturing, you can force cattle to eat stems as well as the tops of plants.

But even if you follow these precautions, bloat may show up. Better keep a sharp eye on the herd for the first few days after you turn them into legume pasture.

If bloat shows up, what should you do?

First thing, of course, is to check for severe cases. Emergency aid may be needed by badly bloated animals. Insert a sharp instrument—a jack knife or trocar—deep into the most swollen part of the left flank to let gas escape from the paunch.

Unless you've had experience, you may want your veterinarian to do this job. But sometimes the bloated animals can't wait.

In less severe cases of bloat—if there's time—get a veterinarian to relieve the gas pressure with a stomach tube. This avoids a messy wound in the flank.

Another first aid measure that often works is to tie a short stick crosswise in the cow's mouth. Secure it with a cord over the animal's head. Chewing on the stick causes a flow of gastric juices which may slow down formation of gas.

When pasture bloat appears, move all animals temporarily to rougher pasture. Or give them palatable hay. Avoid watering the herd for four or five hours.

The New, Low, Low Priced 20¼" WIDE

Kewanee "500"

Now the work-saving features of the highest priced elevators available at a low, low price. Power raise and lower. Easy-lift hopper. Sealed, greased-for-life bearings.

The new KEWANEE "500" is 175% stronger than competitively priced designs. Its stronger, reinforced sections won't belly down, sag or buckle. It is completely Ti-Co galvanized—won't chip or flake. It can operate on PTO (from either side), gas or electric drives. It is equipped with anti-spill plate which prevents grain spillage between hopper and boot of elevator, and an automatic lock that secures it in the transport position. One truck with extension handles 20' to 42' "500" Elevator. See it at your dealer's.

Introducing the Sensational

ALL-WAYS Balanced Truck

Keeps your elevator in balance automatically as you raise or lower your elevator to crib or mow. You never lift more than 50 pounds at the boot end when the elevator is raised or in the transport position...even when hopper is attached. No one else has it, it's only available on the new KEWANEE "500" and "600."

For complete details on this amazing truck and elevator, send in the coupon below or see them at your dealer's.

Now, from Kewanee the New, New, Newest

BIG 20¼" WIDE

Farm Elevators Yet

Leading Manufacturers of Portable Farm Elevators Since 1920

New, Power Packed, Big Capacity 20¼" WIDE

Kewanee "600"

Power raise and lower these 30' to 60' elevators easily and quickly with the same PTO, gas or electric drive you use to drive the flights. Quality constructed from its perfectly balanced hopper to its "one-pin" removable head. The "600" is 250% stronger than competitive designs because: The angle iron at section joints is bolted 8 times to reinforce the section. The trough is doubly reinforced by two bottom supports per section. Center-pull flight every ninth link. And bearings are sealed—greased for life. Send for catalog on the "600"—newest elevator in the farm field—or see it at your dealer's.

KEWANEE MACHINERY & CONVEYOR CO., KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

Emergency Discount Announced by

Starts May 5—with $8.00 off per ton for one week only. Then—weekly market price of hogs is base for discount on famous Nutrena Shoat-40.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 5—An unusual discount plan was announced here today by Nutrena Mills to help hog raisers show a better profit on their spring pigs.

For the first week—May 5 through May 12—Nutrena is placing an $8.00 discount on famous Shoat-40 supplement. Then, starting on May 14, the discount will vary from $8.00 to $5.00 per ton, depending on the current price of market hogs.

"The combination of the discount plus low-cost gains with Shoat-40 is the best help we can offer the hog raisers," said E. C. Fuller, executive vice president of Nutrena Mills. "Shoat-40 will produce cheaper gains than any other hog feed we make," declared Fuller, "and it is more important today than ever before to feed for low-cost gains."

After the $8.00 introductory discount, which ends May 12, the emergency discount will be determined weekly. It will be based on the average market price of 180 to 220-pound butchers for the preceding week at the Chicago, South St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and Memphis markets.

The chart at the bottom of this page shows what the discount will be with hogs selling at various price levels, from $13.00 up to $17.00. Remember that no single market will determine the amount of the discount. This will be based on an average weekly price from 7 different markets.

Nutrena dealers will be notified every Monday of the prevailing discount for the week. In addition, all Nutrena radio programs will announce Nutrena's weekly emergency discount.

To take advantage of the lowest possible price, we urge you to keep in touch with your Nutrena dealer.

It is difficult to predict exactly what the hog markets will do this summer. But for help in planning your hog feed purchases, look at the chart at the right. It is based on average hog prices for the past 5 years, and it shows how prices varied by month.

(continued on next page)

Nutrena's Shoat-40 Emergency Discount Schedule

Special $8.00 per ton discount from May 5 through May 12. Then . . .

With hogs selling at:*	*Shoat-40 discount is:*
$13.00 or under	$8.00 off per ton
$13.01 to $14.00	$7.00 off per ton
$14.01 to $15.00	$6.00 off per ton
$15.01 to $17.00	$5.00 off per ton

*Average price of 180 to 220-lb. butchers at 7 markets

Discount period ends August 4, 1956

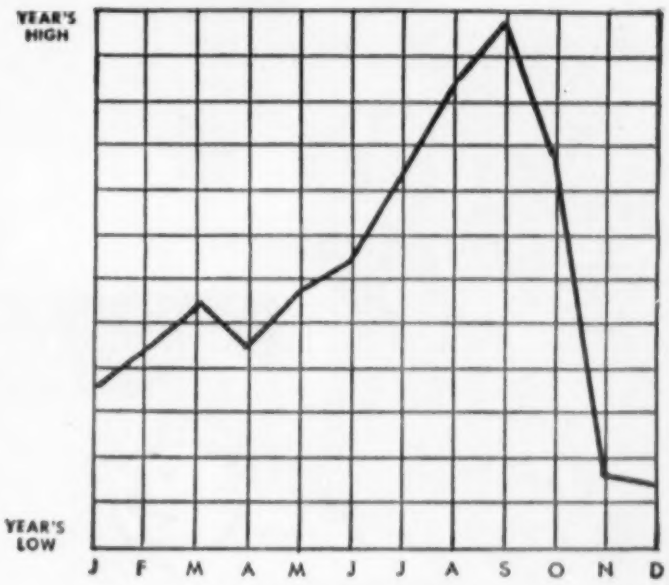
Plan For Hog Raisers
Nutrena Mills

Remember, Nutrena's discount is biggest when hog prices are lowest. If prices this year follow the trend, you can see how you save by buying early.

We hope—as you do—that hogs never again return to the low market prices of the past year. However, as long as the price of hogs is below $17.00 between now and August 4, 1956, you get Shoat-40 at emergency low prices.

Remember, if prices continue to rise, the period from May 5 through May 12 may be your only chance to buy Shoat-40 at the maximum discount of $8.00 per ton.

We expect to be mighty busy so we recommend that you get your order in early. Why not get all the Shoat-40 you can use at the biggest discount? Call your Nutrena dealer and place your order today.



Price Trend of Hogs, by Month
(Based on 5-year Average)

Nutrena's Discount Plan adds even more profit to high-efficiency Shoat-40 Program

There's plenty of proof that high-efficiency feeding pays off with Shoat-40—even with low market prices for hogs.

When hog prices are down, feeding corn alone—or corn plus tankage or soybean meal—looks like a mighty tempting way to cut feeding costs.

But let's see if you *actually* save with a so-called "economy" ration—compared with high-efficiency Shoat-40 and corn. Let's figure corn at $1.40 a bushel, and tankage and soybean oil meal both at $50.00 a ton . . .

There's a mighty good reason why Shoat-40 makes such low-cost pork. Shoat-40 balances the ration with every important nutrient pigs must have to make up for deficiencies in corn.

Ration	Feed per 100 lbs. of Gain	Cost per 100 lbs. of Gain
Corn only	12 bu.	$16.80
Corn + Soybean Meal	8 bu. 50 lbs.	$12.45
Corn + Tankage	8 bu. 40 lbs.	$12.20
Corn + SHOAT-40	5½ bu. 35 lbs.	$ 9.66

Shoat-40 contains 7 different proteins plus an extra safety margin of the minerals and vitamins.

In fact, even when fed 8-to-1 with corn for finishing hogs, Shoat-40 supplies more calcium, phosphorus, vitamins A, D, riboflavin, niacin and pantothenic acid than called for by the National Research Council.

In addition, Shoat-40 is stepped up with guaranteed effective growth-boosting levels of antibiotics.

Your hogs need this kind of nutritional help from Shoat-40 now more than ever. And with the Emergency Discount Plan, Shoat-40 is the biggest bargain we've ever been able to offer. Get Shoat-40 from your Nutrena dealer now—and save!

Shoat-40 is the last step in the Weight-Cycle Hog Raising Plan. This is Nutrena's program for real feeding economy at every step in the growth cycle from birth to market. And now—with the Emergency Discount Plan—you can finish your hogs at an extra cash saving. Get Shoat-40 at the Emergency Discount from your Nutrena Dealer this week.

SHOAT-40 A PRODUCT OF **Nutrena Mills**
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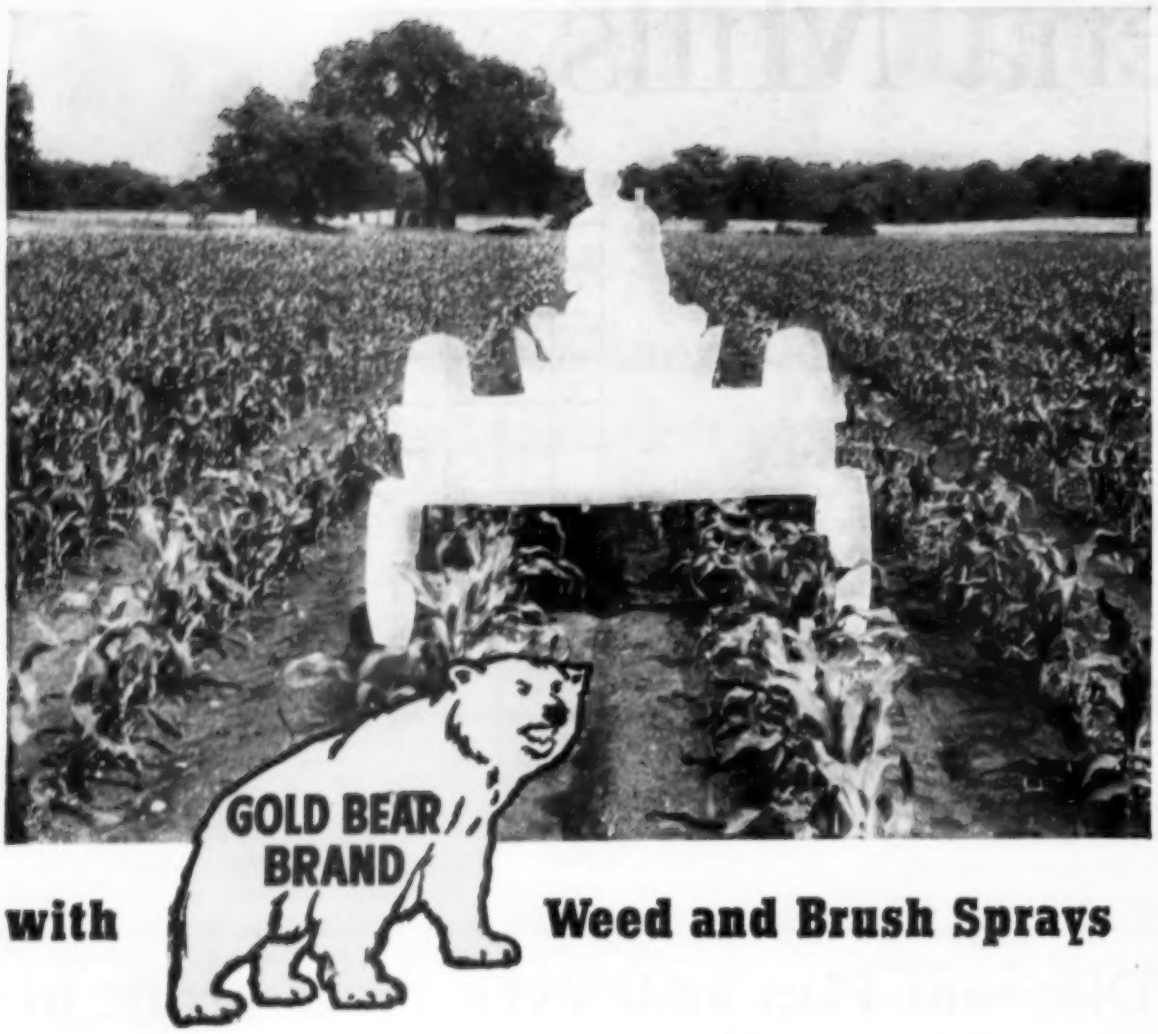
NOW! Weedless Rows without a Cultivator



with Weed and Brush Sprays

Now you can use the latest methods with safety . . . free your farm from the burden of weeds and brush . . . reduce your costs of cultivation . . . grow bigger yields. Yes, thousands of farmers are already cashing in on these advantages with **Swift's Gold Bear Brand** chemical weed controls. **Gold Bear** products meet all the high standards Swift & Company has maintained in a hundred years of serving agriculture.

FOR FIELD CROPS AND PASTURES

On many farms, corn growing has been reduced to one spraying and one cultivation. Yields are better because root damage is reduced. Weeds no longer compete with crops for moisture and plant food.

Grass pastures and small grains, too, now can be weed-free. Cattle do better on lush, tender grass; mid-summer grazing is improved. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, make higher yields and there's less weed seed in the grain at harvest.

FOR FENCE ROWS, DITCH BANKS AND BRUSHY AREAS

Unsightly and troublesome brush can be a thing of the past on your farm. **Gold Bear Brand Brush Sprays** control woody plants effectively and economically. Think how many hours of labor you can save compared to the old methods of mowing and chopping.

You can use **Gold Bear** products with confidence. Ask your dealer for **Gold Bear Brand Weed and Brush Killers.** Ask his advice on how to use it effectively—

or write

SWIFT & COMPANY

PLANT FOOD DIVISION
Mason City, Iowa

Humans, animals and wildlife are not injured by Gold Bear Brand weed control products.

Contact your Dealer listed below for Swift's Gold Bear Brand Weed Killers.

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Farmers Co-op Society
ATLANTIC
Atlantic Produce
AVOCA
Van Nostrand Grain Co.
BANCROFT
Murray Elevator
BELMOND
Farmers Grain Co.
BRITT
Trulson Feed & Fertilizer
BURLINGTON
Turner Seed Store
CARSON
Hotze Implement Co.
CLARION
Clarion Farm Supply
CLEAR LAKE
Farmer's Co-op Elevator
CORWITH
Davis Elevator Co., Inc.
CORYDON
L. W. Snyder—Feed, Coal, Fertilizer
DENHART
Davis Elevator Co., Inc.
DOLLIVER
Al's Feed Store
DYSART
Wieck's Feed & Livestock
ENTERPRISE
Enterprise Farmer's Elevator
ESTHERVILLE
B & B Implement
FERNALD
Federal North Iowa Grain Co.
FREDERICKSBURG
Rollis Schutte
GLADBROOK
Rosenberger's Feed & Supply
GLENWOOD
Gibson Produce
GOODELL
Green Elevator Co.
GRAETTINGER
Del's Farmers Supply
GREENE
Klassi Hardware
HAMBURG
Good Seed & Grain Co.
HAMPTON
Staley Farm Supply Co.
HANNA
Davis Elevator Co., Inc.
JEFFERSON
Keith Weaver, 402 W. Brackett St.
JOICE
Bang & Aasland
KEOKUK
Gate City Seed Co., 824-826 Main
KEOSAUQUA
Gwinnup & Carter Produce
KNOKE
Knoke Grain Co.
LAUREL
Laurel Co-op Company
LISCOMB
Liscomb Grain Co.
MALVERN
Good Grain Company
MARCUS
Dorr Feed Mill
MASON CITY
Mason City Feed & Supply
MINDEN
Merkert Grain & Feed Co.
MINGO
Pulley Grain Co.
NORA SPRINGS
Nora Springs Coop Co.
OAKLAND
Stempel Implement Co.
PANAMA
Panama Feed Store
RED OAK
Farmer's Mercantile Co.
ROWAN
Rowan Lumber & Grain Co.
SAC CITY
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ST. ANTHONY
Mackin Grain Co.
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SILVER CITY
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SIOUX CITY
Beaulieu Sales & Service
Perry Creek Road
SOUTH OTTUMWA
Huber's Farm Service
TENHANT
Cox Grain Co.
THORNTON
Ingebretson Grain Co.
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Schirm Produce
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WESLEY
Robinson Produce

MINNESOTA

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Swift
101st YEAR

To Serve Your Farm and Family Better

Final review on 1956 corn allotment appeals was held by the Iowa Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee at Des Moines at mid-April. Left to right—Lee Nutty, Iowa State College representative; C. C. Glenn, committee secretary, and Joe Carber, Max Soeth, and Chairman Dwight Meyer, committee member.

Figure corn deal for final time

Program compliance will pay unless "free" price gets close to loan level

"IF THEY keep on changing that farm program," an Iowa farmer remarked last week, "I'm going to have to have a bigger barn door to do my figuring on."

He hasn't been the only one in that fix. For the 'teenth time since the first of the year, thousands of farmers all across the Corn Belt once again have had to reconsider the matter of farm program compliance in the light of changing proposals.

The question now at hand is: "Should I meet the corn allotment set by Benson and get Ike's compromise loan of $1.50? Or would I be better off to ignore the planting limit and take the new non-compliance loan of $1.25." (Loans are lower than national average in western Corn Belt.)

The answer you come up with depends a lot on what you assume free corn might be selling for at harvest time next fall. Obviously, it now will not be selling for much less than a national average of $1.25 in the commercial corn area. The price now will not go to $1 or less as some observers were predicting, had Benson's original allotment—low loan offer been allowed to stand.

This is a totally new situation both for the cash corn producer and the livestock feeder.

Supposing you have a corn allotment of 100 acres and that your yield is 50 bushels per acre. Your total crop would be 5,000 bushels, which at $1.50 would give you a gross return of $7,500.

How many corn acres at the same yield and at $1.25 per bushel would it take to give the same return? It would take 120 acres. In other words, by overplanting, you would have to take 20 acres away from some other crop, such as soybeans, just to get the same gross corn income you could realize under compliance.

But will free corn from this year's crop necessarily stay down to $1.25? That is the question bothering some producers now, as they proceed with their planting operations. Some of them wonder if we will get enough rainfall to approach anything like normal yields. They observe that free corn in Iowa now is selling up close to the loan level.

If one assumes, as some are doing, that free corn might bring $1.30 or better, then there doesn't appear to be such a clear-cut advantage in compliance. On the other hand, it seems likely now that there will be some adjustment in livestock feeding, which will take some of the edge off the cash grain market.

Of course, just what a plank of $1.25 will do to livestock operations is still anybody's guess because we haven't faced a similar situation before. Finally, it has to be kept in mind that moisture conditions are not uniformly unfavorable over the Corn Belt and that supplies of other feed grains also can enter in.

What about the supports on other feed grains, as a result of the President's veto? They still stand, as originally announced. That is, at 59 cents per bushel, national average, for oats; 93 cents per bushel for barley; $1.16 per bushel for rye, and $1.80 per hundredweight for grain sorghums.

Soybeans, as originally announced by Benson, stand at $2.15 per bushel, national average, up 11 cents from last year.

One does not have to meet any acreage allotments to obtain these feed grain and soybean supports.

Wheat was raised as a result of the President's request from $1.81 up to $2 per bushel.

As matters stand, compliance with the corn limit this year does not require setting aside any land for non-use. In fact, there really is no control over diverted acres. You can put them into any non-allotment crop you choose.

In much of the midwest, the expectation is that a large percentage of the land kept out of corn will go to beans.

Is there any chance that either Congress or the Department of Agriculture may yet bring out a "soil bank" scheme intended to apply to 1956 spring-planted crops? At this writing, such a possibility seems very unlikely. And anyway, it presumably would be applied so as not to handicap anybody who goes under compliance with existing corn limits.

Of course, the county farm program (ASC) offices still have the funds with which to share costs on a considerable number of conservation practices. For the country as a whole, the money available for this purpose amounts to $250 million this year.

Dairymen were given two increases in their price supports, under the terms of the President's veto action.

Manufacturing milk was raised from $3.15 up to $3.25 per hundredweight. And the butterfat floor was raised from 56.2 up to 58.6 cents per pound.

Producers of perishable commodities, such as livestock, are promised by the President that Department of Agriculture funds will be used where constructive to strengthen market prices. Over $400 million would be on hand for that purpose in the year beginning July 1.

Farmers holding 1954 corn under loan will be permitted to re-seal for another 12 months, following the July 31 maturity date. The storage payment will again be 15 cents per bushel. But corn from the 1953 or earlier crops will not be eligible for resealing. Meantime, the government has purchased an additional 100 million bushels of bin capacity.

Oats now under loan from the 1955 crop also may be resealed for a 12-months period, beginning April 30. It is expected that the storage payment will be about 11 cents per bushel.

Editorials...

Prop Hogs

Hog prices should be propped at the $20 level, basis Chicago, says Cecil Moore of Pocahontas county, Iowa. This would be about 95 percent of parity.

Farmers Won't Count

DO YOU think farmers will be a controlling factor in the national election next fall?

If so, maybe, you should be aware of what the Chicago Sun-Times had to say on April 18 in an editorial hailing the veto of what they termed the "monstrous" farm bill.

". . . According to a study by the Congressional Quarterly, a private Washington news analysis," its editors wrote "medium and large cities will determine the make-up of the 85th Congress."

"The President did not hurt himself in those areas by the veto, and when farmers study his arguments, we are confident those who were not irretrievably lost to him before the veto will remain in his corner."

Take A Break

FOR THEIR own safety if for no other reason, farmers ought to stop field work each half-day for a refreshing drink or snack.

That's the advice—good advice, too—of Dr. Marvin Anderson of the Iowa extension service at Ames.

As "Andy" points out, tractors with their sinews of steel aren't like the old-time horses that had to be rested every so often. The tractor can take it just as long as the operator can stay awake on the seat. Sometimes that's too long, and the operator winds up in a serious accident.

Young fellows who have been out too late the night before need to be especially careful. That was one advantage to a horse team.

You could almost go to sleep on the old riding cultivator and let the lines go slack while your trusty steeds plodded down the middles. Maybe a hill of corn got plowed out now and then, but you didn't go on thru the fence at the end of the row.

Not Self-Denial

"JUST DON'T buy new things all the time and go into debt," a reader advises us.

"Make do with what you have. If people don't buy the new stuff, a change will soon come, and everything will come out all right."

We'd agree that a change would most certainly come. But we'd not be so sure everything would come out all right, at least not before a good many people had been "busted" in the process.

Pulling in the belt is an individual farmer's logical weapon, but hardly an acceptable exclusive solution for agriculture or the nation. What we need is a successful drive for better farm incomes, not more farmers' self-denial, while the rest of the country prospers.

Contours Save Rain

STRANGE as it may seem, this would be a good year to plant and cultivate corn on the contour on sloping ground.

Around-the-hill farming ridges the earth so that every row serves as a small barrier to the flow of water. In a normal or wet year, these barriers can hold down the erosive effect of run-off.

In a dry year, such as the present one threatens to be, the contour ridges help more of rainwater to soak into the earth rather evenly along the entire slope. Sometimes, this has made a difference of more than 10 bushels per acre in corn yields.

After The Veto

Controversial farm bill arouses wide divergence in views

EVEN among farmers who did not altogether like the farm bill, President Eisenhower's veto on April 16 was like a drench of cold water.

It was a sobering reminder that one displeased man with the stroke of a pen can still kill the legislative efforts of 533 senators and congressmen.

Of course, a good many farm people, especially the solid Farm Bureau members, honestly felt that the bill contained much more bad than good and that, therefore, Ike did the right thing. Others did not exactly like the veto, but withdrew their objections when the President boosted the supports on corn.

But there also were a good many farmers—possibly many more than is realized—who felt the President let them down. They were not impressed by the reasons given for the veto. These reasons had the familiar ring of Secretary Benson's speeches. And at one point, Mr. Eisenhower used typical Benson phraseology. He said, "I do not propose to stand idly by and do nothing."

These critical farmers were angered as much by the President's countermove on substitute provisions as by the veto itself.

To them, the administration's action was not only "half a loaf" but an open admission that Benson could have acted on identical lines months beforehand.

These farmers took little comfort from the President's assurance that as much as $400 million may be spent to strengthen the prices of perishable farm commodities, including hogs and cattle. They note that this will be done where "constructive" and they fear Benson will be left to decide where "where" is.

One thing that appalled me with regard to the whole episode was the unsympathetic attitude of many big newspapers, consumer interests and certain members of congress representing cities and eastern agriculture.

They eagerly took up the over-simplified argument that surpluses had accumulated while 90 percent supports were in effect. Therefore, anything but minimum supports would result in more surpluses, rising feed costs for eastern farmers and an outrageous burden on non-farmers.

Nobody recognized that half-hearted administration of the production control provisions in existing law had had a lot to do with these accumulations.

Similarly, there was no recognition that effective use of the soil bank under the new law could forestall further excess output and that adequate supports would actually encourage compliance to this end.

On April 11, the New York Times said food industry interests had opened a campaign to mobilize consumer sentiment against certain features of the farm bill.

On that same day, Representative King of Pennsylvania declared on the House floor that "farmers' average wealth exceeds that of any other equally large class of our society and greatly exceeds the average wealth of the city worker. . . ."

In the light of these developments, it seems clear to me that our steadily declining farm population is in for a long hard fight before it can hope to obtain real income parity. And that both individual farmers and farm organizations will have to be in much closer agreement on objectives henceforth than they were in this last drive for farm legislation.

—Art Thompson

A Friendly View

FARMERS have found an understanding friend in Walter Lippmann, the widely-read syndicated columnist. Here are some excerpts from one of his recent articles:

"The administration, its eyes fixed on the surpluses, has been interested primarily in the soil bank, which is a device for reducing production.

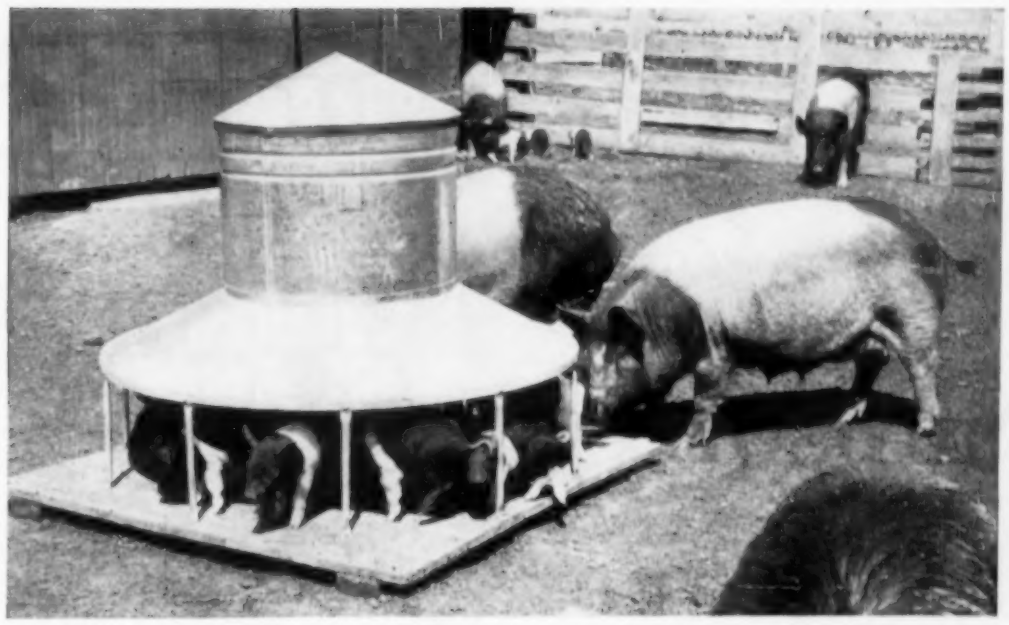
"The opposition, its eyes fixed on the fall in the income of the farming population, wrote a bill which used every available gadget for pumping out larger subsidies to the farmers.

"The president, tho he has vetoed the bill, has tried to go about half-way as far as the bill.

"In the long run, it may well be that the character of the president's veto marks the acceptance of the principle that in the great transition thru which agriculture is passing, it is a national obligation to cushion the effects on the farmers. . . ."

"The day will come, let us hope, when we shall have a farm policy based candidly on this principle. . . ."

"When it is applied, then it will no longer be necessary to maintain artificially high farm prices. For the artificial prices are only an indirect and cumbersome way of subsidizing farm incomes. It will be better to support the income of the farmers, as we do those of the industrial population, on the principle of social security, and to let prices become genuine as determined by the markets."



For pigs only— **For fast growth, creep feed before weaning. This will frustrate the old sow and make her mouth water, as you see here, but the pigs will thrive.**

Odds and Ends . . .

. . . "HOW IN the world the farmer would be better off reducing both his prices and the size of his crops, I do not understand and never will. And in addition to that, Benson is completely wrong in his argument about lower prices resulting in reduced production."—Former President Truman at Des Moines, April 11, 1956.

. . . MISSISSIPPI recently became the first among the 31 eastern or so-called humid states to enact a law providing definite procedures under which a user may claim surface water for his own purposes. The Mississippi statute created a seven-man board to control the utilization of water from any stream, lake or other natural water body.

. . . IOWA ACCOUNTS for about 30 percent of the nation's corn and soybeans now under federal price support loans.

. . . NET EARNINGS of Illinois cattle-hog farms keeping farm management records dropped by 86 percent in 1955, reports the University of Illinois. These earnings amounted to $6 per acre of farm land, compared to $42 an acre in 1954. Hog returns per $100 fed were the lowest on record.

. . . FAST TAX write-offs for industrial expansion related to defense were resumed recently by the Office of Defense Mobilizaton. During early April, permits were issued covering nearly $271 million, of which about $170 million involved went to utility companies producing electric power.

. . . "IN THE PAST, there has been a deliberate effort to divide the farmers from labor," Pat Greathouse of the Detroit United Auto Workers Union, recently told an NFO audience at Ottumwa, Iowa. "They must not be separated," he said, "because farmers are the biggest group of purchasers for labor's products."

. . . THE PRICE spread between live hogs and pork reached a record high average of 25.8 cents a retail pound in the last quarter of 1955, at a time when farmers were selling $10 hogs. This is the finding of the United States Department of Agriculture.

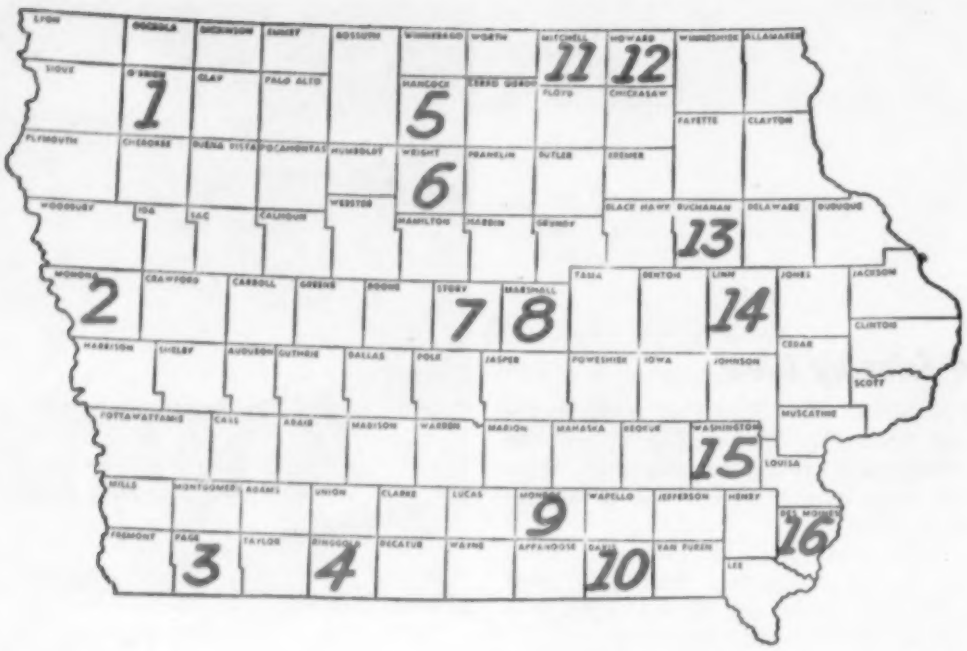
. . . ILLINOIS farmers who complied with the corn acreage allotment program in 1955 received more money per acre in net earnings than those who did not comply, according to sample studies at the University of Illinois. Farmers in compliance had 34 percent of their land in corn compared with 43 percent for the non-compliers.

Song of the Lazy Farmer

WHATE'ER aspersions I have cast about my neighbor in the past, I really should confess that he ain't near as bad as he could be. There's just two habits that annoy me very much 'bout that old boy: His love of work is much too great and he keeps far too up-to-date. These things both tend to make me mad, they've caused most fights we've ever had; since they are habits I ain't got, they're used in ev'ry verbal shot that neighbor likes to send my way, and worst of all, 'most ev'ry day Mirandy grabs them with a vim to ask, "Why can't you be like him?"

Right now, for instance, that big jerk is in the field and hard at work an hour before I'm out of bed; and when, at five p.m., I head for home, that guy is apt to say, "It's just the middle of the day!" Then when he's got his work all done 'fore mine is more than just begun, he loves to throttle down and scream 'bout folks who still farm with a team. He's just too dumb to realize which one of us is really wise; while he is taking me to task, I just smile quietly and ask, "Who's growing all the surpluses and making himself ulcerous?"

by **Al Bull**



Subsoil moisture at dangerous low

DARK CLOUDS of threatening drouth haunt the minds of Iowa's farmers.

Shortage of fall rains failed to recharge the dry subsoil. Winter moisture averaged below normal.

Spring rainfall continued low. High winds carried dust instead of moisture. The larger dust particles piled into protected areas like drifts of snow.

It looks like Iowa corn will start off minus the usual reserve of subsoil moisture. This is the "shock absorber" that often carries corn thru July and August dry periods.

Weather specialists say Iowa has only one chance in three of getting more than normal rain thru the rest of the season. Even this doesn't guarantee the better than normal distribution needed to make a bumper crop.

The chances are about 50-50 for getting average moisture. With favorable distribution that still makes a good crop. But the favorable distribution requirement adds some extra risk.

The map above shows where subsoil moisture was checked during April. But the situation varies locally.

So you may want to check your own farm. A post hole auger is the only tool you need. The article on page 24 tells how to make a close guess on moisture content of the soil.

Even if your soil carries less than 50 percent available moisture, there are things you can do to reduce the risk.

1. Contour sloping fields. That means less runoff when rain does fall.

2. Use as few tillage operations as possible and still get a reasonable seedbed with few weeds. It even helps to double up on tillage operations by pulling two implements at the same time.

3. Plant with a lister or furrow operners on many soils. Furrow openers fit the eastern two-thirds of the state better than listers.

4. Stick with starter fertilizer. On many soils it can balance fertility at a level permitting at least average yields. Decisions on side dressing can be delayed for now.

5. A manure mulch on the land after corn is planted will help save moisture.

6. Consider sorghums or soybeans for part of your row crop acres. Their moisture needs are not as critical as those of corn.

7. Keep planting rate down to about 12,000 plants per acre. With a good break on weather, that stand can come thru with 70 or 80 bushels per acre.

High fixed costs keep farmers from dropping out of the game. So planning and planting go on about as usual.

In the words of a crop specialist, the situation is "very discouraging."

Then he recalls, "But Iowa nearly always makes a corn crop. The state has a reputation for getting rain just 15 minutes before it is too late."

Huge soil cracks like this are but one mark of the dry weather. Dust-filled skies, drifts of soil and dry ponds are among others that concern Corn Belt farmers.

Subsoil moisture samples were taken at the points numbered on the map above. The top five feet of soil should hold eight to 12 inches of available moisture. Actual amounts are reported below.

1. **Primghar:** An inch and a half of available moisture. Three inches less than a year ago.

2. **Castana:** Just over an inch available. Four inches less than last year. Very little winter moisture.

3. **Clarinda:** Less than an inch available. Almost four inches available last year.

4. **Beaconsfield:** Around an inch available. Almost four inches available last year.

5. **Kanawha:** Five inches available. Better than most areas. But still over two inches behind last spring.

6. **Clarion:** About two and a half inches available. No figures for comparison with a year ago.

7. **Ames:** Just over two and a half inches available. Compares with almost six inches a year ago.

8. **Marshalltown:** Almost four and a half inches available. But five inches less than last year.

9. **Albia:** Just over an inch available. Better than three inches less than last year.

10. **Bloomfield:** Over four and a half inches available. Just about half what it was last spring.

11. **Osage:** Three inches of moisture available. No tests taken here before this spring.

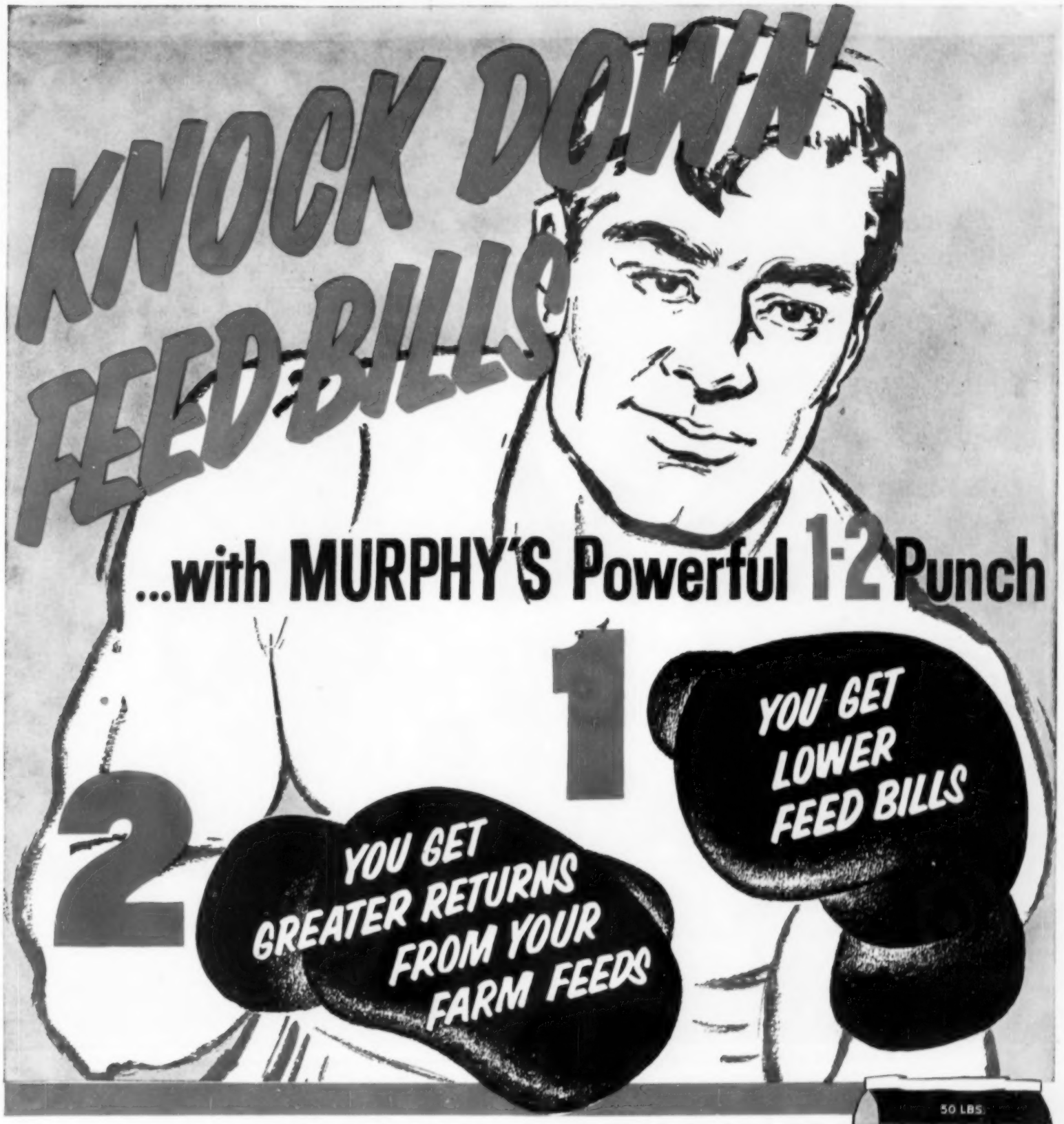
12. **Saratoga:** Just over 7.5 inches available. No figures available for last spring.

13. **Independence:** Five inches available. Mostly in the surface foot. Dry winds probably have reduced the amount. Better than seven inches available a year ago.

14. **Cedar Rapids:** Over five inches available. Mostly in the surface foot. Probably lower now. Over eight inches available a year ago.

15. **Washington:** Two and a half inches available. No figures for last year. Seven inches available in the spring of 1954.

16. **Burlington:** About eight inches available. Near normal. No figures from last spring.



If properly balanced, the cheapest and best feed you have is the grain and roughage on your farm. Small amounts of MURPHY'S CUT-COST CONCENTRATES balance up your farm feeds and make them into complete, efficient, low cost rations. When you feed MURPHY'S, there's no need to buy any extra proteins, or minerals, or vitamins, or antibiotics. They're all there in a bag of MURPHY'S CUT-COST CONCENTRATES. And because MURPHY'S is a concentrate, it goes much further—gets more out of your grain and roughage.

Besides being a big money saver, CUT-COST is a big labor saver. Self feeding it free-choice lets the animals do the work. You can free-choice feed MURPHY'S BEEF CONCENTRATE, MURPHY'S VIG-O-RAY POULTRY CONCENTRATE and MURPHY'S HOG CONCENTRATE. Animals won't overeat on MURPHY'S. This is a MURPHY labor-saving exclusive.

So cut your feed bills down. Save your labor. Switch to free-choice feeding MURPHY'S CUT-COST. You can feed MURPHY'S CUT-COST:

To beef cattle for less than a nickel per head per day—Feed only ¾ lb.

To poultry, for less than ¼¢ per bird per day—Feed only 1 lb. a month.

To dairy cattle, for less than a dime per cow per day—Feed only 1¼ lbs.

To hogs, per 100 lbs. of gain—Feed only 25 lbs. CUT-COST for less than $1.80.

Knock your feed bills down right now—switch to MURPHY'S.

MURPHY PRODUCTS CO., BURLINGTON, WIS.

WATCH OUT WEEDS! Even buck brush, sow thistle, curly dock and other stubborn weeds go down when sprayed with Esteron 99.

EASIEST WAY TO WIN YOUR WAR ON WEEDS

Killing power, ease of use and versatility make Esteron 99 your wisest buy for weed control.

Esteron 99* is really *effective*. That's why it's in demand. Its powerful chemicals have been proved unsurpassed for weed killing power even on so-called "stubborn" weeds like thistle, dock and buck brush. Not only is Esteron 99 powerful, it also has low volatility—it stays where it's put. A single spraying is tremendously effective. You'll appreciate the "return-trip" time you save.

NO CLOGGED SPRAY NOZZLES

Esteron 99 is also an easy weed killer to use. It mixes fast even in hard water, and *stays mixed*. The result: you get an uninterrupted spray in high or low volume sprayers. Spray nozzles don't clog up. You don't have to keep cleaning strainers.

GRAIN, PASTURES, DITCHBANKS, ROADSIDES

And Esteron 99 is versatile. One purchase and you're all set to get after weeds in small grains, corn, pastures, ditchbanks, roadsides—all around your farm. Compare Esteron 99 with any other weed killer for effectiveness, ease-of-use and versatility. You'll decide it's the best way to win your war on weeds.

See your Dow dealer listed at the right for Esteron 99 in the 1-gallon or 5-gallon can or in the 30-gallon drum. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Agricultural Chemical Sales Department, Midland, Michigan.

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Clare Co-op Elevator Co.

CLEAR LAKE
Farmers Co-op Co.
Peterson Farm Store

COLO
O'Donnell Feed & Seed Co.

COLUMBUS JUNCTION
Weber & Huston

CRESCO
Hoines Drug

DAYTON
Farmers Feed Store

DOUGHERTY
Farmers, Inc. Co-op Society

DUNCOMBE
Arnold Grain Company
Judd Farmers Elevator

EAGLE GROVE
Eagle Grove Grain Co.

FAIRFIELD
Hudgill Implement Company

FONDA
Rath Implement Co.

FOREST CITY
Gamble Store
Farmers Co-op Elevator Ass'n.

FORT DODGE
Lundgren Grain Co.
Samuelson Implement Co.
Farmers Co-op Grain & Coal Co.

FLUGSTAD
Flugstad Farmers Co-op.

GALVA
Galva Farm Store

ESTERON 99 Easiest way to win your war on weeds

GILBERT
Gilbert Co-op Company

GOLDFIELD
Farmers Elevator Co-op.

GOWRIE
Bruntlett Elevator
Gowrie Implement Co.

GRANGER
Granger Grain Company

GREENE
Klassi Hardware

HARRIS
Harris Grain Company

HENDERSON
Harbor Feed & Grain Co.

HINTON
Farmers Co-op Company

HOBARTON
Hobarton Co-op Elevator

HUDSON
Strayer Seed Farms

HULL
Farmers Co-op Ass'n.

IRWIN
Steenhusen Hardware Co.

KAMROR
Co-op Elevator & Supply Co.

KANAWHA
Christ Drug Store

KEOKUK
Tri-State Farm Store

KINGSLEY
Beelner's Hardware

ESTERON 99 has important uses all around the farm

KNOXVILLE
Hawkeye Farm Equipment

LAKE CITY
Karstens Feed & Seed Co.

LACONA
Butler Produce

LIBERTYVILLE
Fordyce Implement Company

LYNNVILLE
Van Machine Shop

LYTTON
Williams Hardware

MANNING
McMahon Feed & Seed Co.

MANSON
Elmer Gommels

MARTINSBURG
France Lumber Company

MASON CITY
Farmers Elevator, Inc.

MEDIAPOLIS
Kline Hardware

MELVIN
W. F. Frees Lumber Company

MINGO
De Reus & Murphy

MONTROSE
Wayne Watkins Feed & Grain

MOORLAND
Moorland Grain Co.

MOULTON
Daniels Hardware

MT. PLEASANT
A. D. Hayes Company

MT. UNION
Stan Mathews

MURRAY
Allen Produce

NORA SPRINGS
Nora Springs Co-op

NORTHWOOD
Johnson Feeders Supply

OAKVILLE
Carlson Service

OCHEYEDAN
Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

OGDEN
Ogden Farm Supply
Ogden Grain Company

ONAWA
I. C. Elevator Company

OSAGE
Osage Co-op Elevator

OSKALOOSA
Patten Feed & Produce

OTTUMWA
Shoemaker Cash Feed Store

PATON
Mengel Implement & Farm Store

ESTERON 99 mixes easily, even in hard water

PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg Feed Mill

PAULLINA
Farmers Co-op Co.

PERRY
Gottschalk Seed Company

PILOT GROVE
J. J. Nichting

PLAINFIELD
J. Roach Sons, Inc.

PLEASANTVILLE
Carlson Produce

POMEROY
Pomeroy Implement Co.

POPEJOY
Ackerman's, Inc.

PRAIRIE GROVE
Flachman Store

RICHLAND
Ben Young Farm Market
Davis Produce

RINGSTED
Co-op Grain & Produce Co.

ROCKWELL
Rockwell Hardware

ROCKWELL CITY
Quality Seed Store

ROLFE
Robinson Farm Equipment Co.

SAC CITY
Sac County Implement Co.

SANBORN
Sanborn Co-op Grain Co.

SHEFFIELD
Farm Equipment Co.

SHELDON
Farmers Co-op Elevator Assn.

SIBLEY
Sibley Implement Company
Voss Elevator

SIOUX CENTER
Farmers Co-op Society

SIOUX CITY
Felton Seed Company
McQuirk and Taylor

SPERRY
Sperry Union Store

STATE CENTER
Farm Equipment & Motor Co.

STORY CITY
Jacobson Feed & Seed

STRATFORD
Stratford Grain & Supply Co-op.
Stratford Oil Co.

THOR
A & A Motors

ESTERON 99 won't clog spray nozzles

TRACEY
Forrest Care

TURIN
Turin Farmers Elevator Co.

VAIL
Vail Lumber Company

VENTURA
Farmers Co-op Co.

VINCENT
V. G. Miller Implement Co.

WALNUT
Mentz & Walter Implement Co.

WAPELLO
Farmer's Elevator & Exchange

WEBSTER CITY
H. A. Stafford Company

WESLEY
Farmers Co-op Society

WEST BEND
Davenport Elevator Co.

WEST POINT
Fritzjunker Grocery

WEVER
Farmer's Grain & Supply Company

WILLIAMS
H. J. Fear Hardware

WINTERSET
Thomas Produce & Feed

YETTER
Farmers Co-op Company

you can depend on DOW AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

DOW

"I think you did it on purpose . . . I know how you hate to do chores!"

Tips For May

Here are some money-making ideas for this month as suggested by Iowa State College farm economist Francis A. Butish.

WEEDS will soon be growing up. Set aside a day for farm clean-up, suggests Marlin Erickson, Palo Alto county, Iowa. Picking up tin cans, boards, sticks and the like will keep your mowers from getting jammed up and dulled when the weeds are cut.

▼ ▼ ▼

CHECK cultivators and haying equipment now. Order any repair parts needed. Get machinery in tip-top shape. Build hog shades.

▼ ▼ ▼

PUSH lambs for the June or early July market. Market is usually best for native spring lambs then. And that gets the lambs out of the way before the hot weather comes.

▼ ▼ ▼

GRAVITY makes a good hired man. Don Slater, Webster county, Iowa, runs his feed down a pipe from overhead bins, directly to feeders in the feedlot. Saves shoveling. So does Blythe Conn, Des Moines county, Iowa.

▼ ▼ ▼

A MAN who had become famous as an author, painter and architect was asked what he did for recreation. "I change occupations" was his reply. May is a busy month on the farm. But many farmers make it less of a drag by alternating jobs or stopping occasionally for a coffee break.

▼ ▼ ▼

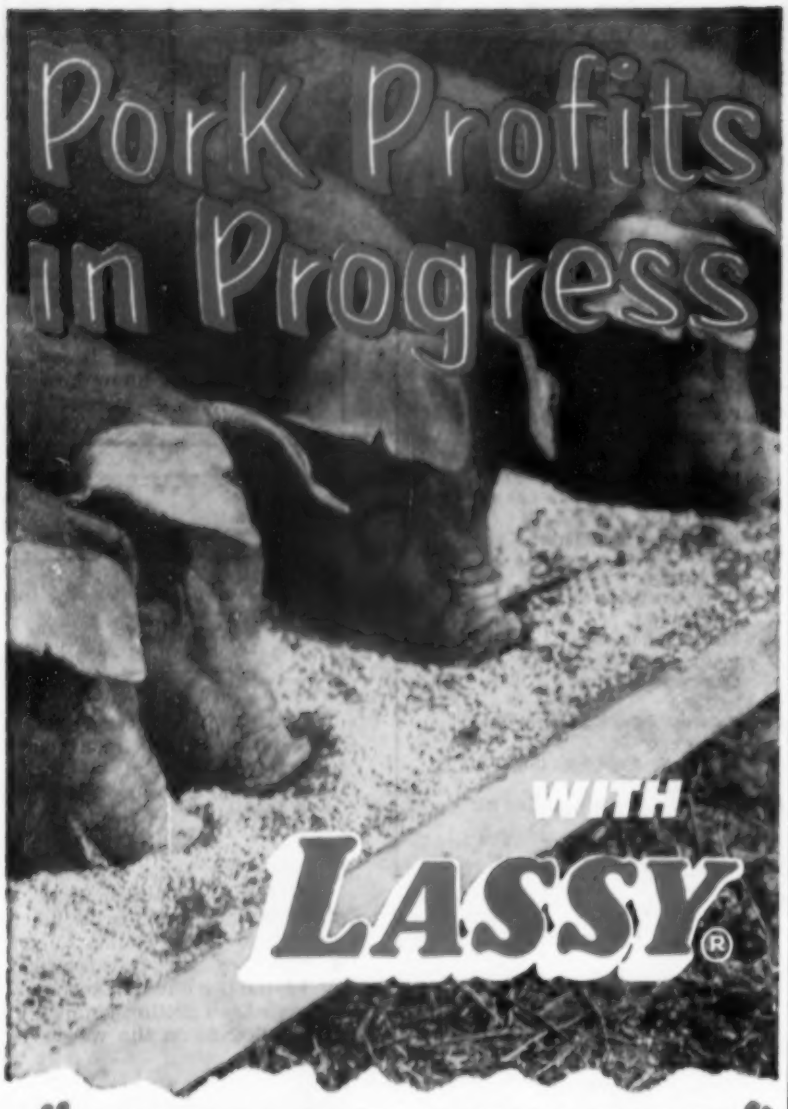
CAN YOU conserve fuel in field operations? Maintain best adjustment of tractor carburetor and thermostat for top fuel efficiency.

▼ ▼ ▼

CONSERVE fuel at the farmstead—by covering the fuel tank. Locate it in shade. Heat on the fuel barrel causes loss by evaporation. Use special pressure cap to reduce vaporation loss.

▼ ▼ ▼

BE SURE to keep accurate records of expenses, receipts and production. Push your pencil to check yourself on production levels, costs and returns.



"SPEED FEEDS"

(Lassy Complete Hog Feeding Program)

Here's What It Can Do!

On the left you see actual photographs of before and after four runt pigs were placed on Lassy Speed Feeds. In 35 days these hopeless runts gained 127 pounds total and became four healthy pigs that were finally marketed at a profit.

This is just one of many case histories in which Lassy Hog Feeds live up to the standards of the folks who make famous Sweet Lassy and Lassy Feeds.

You get TOP PRICES... FASTER GROWTH... AT LOWER COST!

Lassy Speed Feeds are carefully formulated to help you raise hogs that will bring top grading and top prices at market. Save time from farrowing to market . . . save more pigs from every litter . . . and get top prices for your hogs!

Put YOUR pigs on the LASSY COMPLETE HOG FEEDING PROGRAM!

Lassy Pig Pre-Starter—Nurse Lassy—Lassy Pig 'n Sow Supplement — Hog Lassy

A Financing Plan is Available—See Your Lassy Dealer

SCHREIBER MILLS, INC., ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

Big farm show in June

First Corn Belt Farm Family Field Days scheduled for Eldora, Iowa, June 21-22

PUT a big red circle around June 21 and 22 on your calendar.

And plan to pile Mom and the kids—maybe even some neighbors if there's room—into the family car. Then head "lizzie" toward Eldora, Hardin county, Iowa, site of the Corn Belt Farm Family Field Days.

Figure it as a short vacation if you like. You're sure to have plenty of fun.

Or look at it from the business angle. And charge it off as an educational trip. It's a real chance to study the latest in farm machinery, equipment and practices.

Suppose right now a friendly highway patrolman is waving you off Highway 57 into the parking lot just south of the fairgrounds at Eldora.

A block north across the highway is the center of activity—the fairgrounds jammed with farm exhibits.

Machinery companies displaying full lines of shiny new equipment. Seeds, feeds, fertilizers, chemicals, home appliances, foods—all kinds of things for the farm and farm home.

An early start was in order. There's lots to see. So if Junior is hungry already, one of the many refreshment stands will be ready to fill his always-empty stomach. Food is the only thing you'll need to buy.

A Red Cross aid station is available—also doctors, fire trucks, police and rest stops.

The big new youth building holds the home show—style show—cooking and laundry demonstrations, dream kitchens. . . . And huge tents with home exhibits will hold Mom's attention for a good while. After a quick look yourself maybe you should arrange to meet her some place later in the day.

Once around the race track lined with exhibits and you're ready for the field demonstrations.

First stop is the corn tillage plots — tractor track planting, wide row corn, a type of mulch tillage, furrow openers, rotary tillage and the usual seedbed preparation.

Weed control and fertilizer demonstrations are next. If you are interested in equipment for side dressing nitrogen on corn, here's the place to see the job done. And with several kinds of equipment.

And what's this? A portable silo? Yes, sir! And self-unloading wagons at work replacing the scoop shovel and pitch fork.

That dark green strip of tall grass thru the bluegrass pasture is due to nitrogen. Easy proof of a way to get more and earlier pasture from grass.

Then watch your pocketbook as you check all those forage harvesters at work in 26 acres of alfalfa-brome. You may find just the one that you've been looking for.

New tractors with flat bed wagons circle the rest of the demonstration area to carry visitors with tired "shank's ponies." There's plenty of activity where they take you—gully control, tiling, chemicals for canada thistles. . . .

But here, . . . it's lunch time already. Tasty lunches served by local community groups are available at the four big food tents.

There's time to wander thru the exhibits again. And to see WHO radio programs broadcast from in front of the grandstand. Music and fun—even a five-state tractor rodeo.

The big Iowa State College exhibit building is drawing quite a crowd. Can't miss that.

Meat type hogs, improving quality of farm products, lightning protection. . . . Better butter . . . try a taste. Reworking furniture—good idea, maybe Mom can save some money. . . .

There's still lots more. But it's time to check that irrigation setup.

Big pumps suck water out of the Iowa River and sprinkle it on growing corn.

But what kind of equipment would fit your farm. Here are all kinds on display. And specialists to answer any questions. They'll even show you the easy way to move the system.

Hey, what's that big black cloud of smoke in the pasture! Exciting, yes. But don't worry . . . the Iowa Farm Safety Council is putting on a fire fighting demonstration.

You're still only part way around the attractions. Brush control, terracing, the new granular DDT going on for corn borers, chain saws. . . .

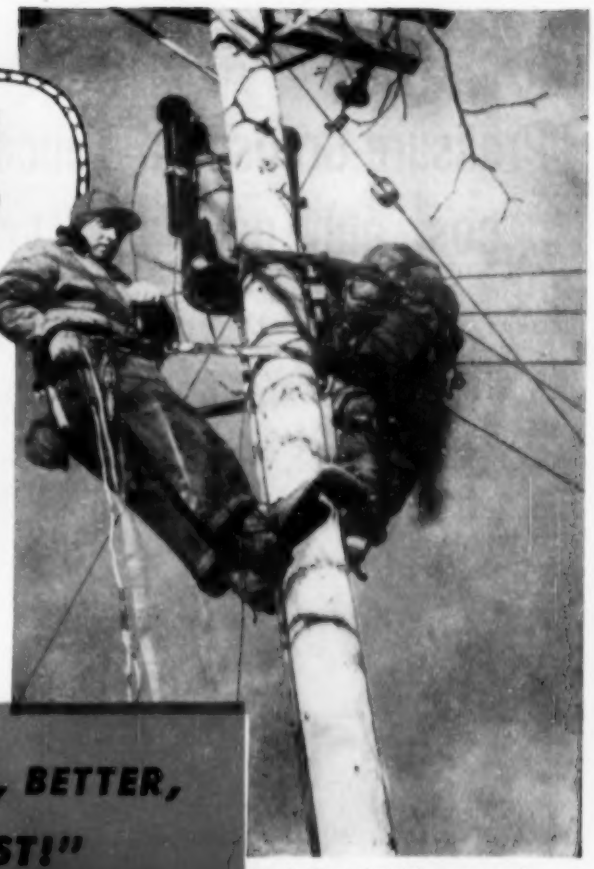
But it's time to head "lizzie" for home again—unless you've arranged for someone to do the chores. You could even stay over for the second day.

The Room Reservation booth under the grandstand will try to find you inexpensive accommodations for the night.

"Pop just told me all about the bees and the flowers."

Give Your Farm MORE BARNPOWER

Trade Mark



As farm electricity use mounts, be sure your transformer is adequate to handle new applications

Modernize with UP-TO-DATE Wiring!

Electricity takes the place of manpower on your farm when you're adequately wired to make the best possible use of Reddy Kilowatt's help. Adequate wiring actually saves you money, as it cuts your electric bill and increases the the efficiency of farm appliances. That's why it's smart to plan ahead with your wiring program, bringing your farm wiring up-to-date to meet the present requirements PLUS the future uses of electricity. Reddy wants to work for you —he can do a better job at less cost and he has Plenty of Power.

"WATCH ME DO MORE WORK, BETTER, EASIER . . . AT LESS COST!"

Pressure water service on the farm is one of Reddy's biggest jobs. It saves time and work, boosts productivity, helps get stock to market faster, ups farm profits. Electricity milks cows, cleans stables, helps increase egg production, helps process many kinds of crops. Reddy will unload wagons, elevate feed . . . he's a work-saver a time-saver and a money-saver on the farm.

Electric Power . . . Backbone of Farm Prosperity!

Reddy helps the farmer to achieve record crops, to do better and more productive farming and at the same time save hours of labor. He's an investment that PAYS OFF . . . in dollars and cents!

Give Your Home MORE HOUSEPOWER

Trade Mark

and you will LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

Adequate Wiring makes the difference in the farm home. Reddy lends a helping hand in all the housework . . . cleaning, cooking, laundering, clothes-drying, refrigerating, water-heating. He keeps home and farm well-lighted with cheerful, useful light. Reddy provides better electric living for Iowa farm homes. He asks only that you help him as he helps you. Plan your farm wiring program carefully, NOW.

YOUR LOCAL ELECTRIC COMPANY HAS MORE INFORMATION FOR YOU

Next time you're in town, stop at your electric dealer's, discuss your wiring needs and get FREE adequate wiring information.

Adequate Wiring Certified

The Electric Companies OF IOWA

Investor Owned

PIONEERS IN RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

"Pressure-Creosoted Fence Posts cost only pennies a year,"

says **KENNETH AULT**
Dola, Ohio

Here are a few of the straight, good-looking pressure-creosoted fence posts Mr. Ault has installed on his farm. Not one of these posts has shown any sign of decay or failure.

"Some years ago I switched to pressure-creosoted fence posts because I felt that they would last longer and would save me the time and labor of replacing decayed posts every few years," explains Mr. Ault. "Now I'm convinced that the first 300 posts I installed will last at least 20 years and will cost me only a few cents each per year. From now on, every post I use will be pressure-creosoted."

FREE FOLDERS to help you build better farm fence with PRESSURE-CREOSOTED POSTS

To held you plan better farm fencing, United States Steel has made available three free folders. In these folders are detailed information on every phase of fence construction. "A Boring Tale" describes the pressure-creosoting process, explains why USS CREOSOTE is the quality preservative, and shows you why pressure-creosoted fence posts are a good investment. "Fence Planning Saves" shows you how to go about laying out your farm to get the best use from your available fields. And "Fences That Pay" gives you details on good fence construction. To get your free copies just send in the convenient coupon.

Agricultural Extension
United States Steel Corporation
Room 5329, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

☐ *Please send me a free copy of your farm fence folder "FENCE PLANNING SAVES."*
☐ *Please send me a free copy of your farm fence folder "FENCES THAT PAY."*
☐ *Please send me a free copy of your booklet "A BORING TALE."*

Name .....
Address .....
County .....
City ..... State .....

UNITED STATES STEEL

Over plant your corn allotment? Figure closely before you do. Alternate crops like soybeans are likely to bring more profit. Shown in the photo above is Ralph Pennebaker of Henry county, Iowa.

What cost for soybeans?

Here's a guide on cost of growing soybeans. It can help in choosing crop for extra acres

CORN or soybeans? There's still time for last minute decisions.

Hard-to-measure factors make the decisions tough to reach. Loan rates are set. Stay within your corn acreage allotment and the loan averages $1.45 per bushel in Iowa. Over plant and your corn is still eligible for a loan—at an average of $1.20 per bushel in Iowa.

Soybean prices stayed well above loan rate. And recently, the loan rate was boosted 11 cents to $2.15 per bushel.

But where the decision is close on a dollars and cents basis, weather complicates the picture.

Subsoil moisture supplies are critically low. Corn especially depends on subsoil moisture even in a normal year.

Here, soybeans score an added point. They need less water. And the timing of rains is not so critical.

It's no wonder the decision is tough. Perhaps some cost of production figures on soybeans will help.

Here's how costs added up on a group of cost accounting farms that really watched pennies:

Interest at 4 percent	$12.00
Taxes	3.50
Fertilizer, manure, etc.	1.65
Buildings	.90
Labor	6.35
Power & machinery	10.30
Seed	3.55
Management	2.45
Miscellaneous	3.05
	$43.75

These costs are a good guide. But of course, your own figures may vary a bit from these.

Costs below were $300-an-acre land. Higher priced land would boost both interest and taxes.

Or your land may require more fertilizer for soybeans. Smaller fields can run up labor and machinery costs.

That means, you'd need higher yields to break even. And it's the yield above the break even point that really counts. That's where the profit is.

The table below shows the break even yields for soybeans at different price levels on land of several values.

By way of comparison, you can expect corn costs to run from about $50 to $65 an acre. This includes harvesting charges and additional fertilizer.

Figure your probable corn yields. And the expected selling price. From the value of the crop subtract your costs. That leaves the profit from corn.

Chances are you'll want to figure how you'll come out by staying within your acreage allotment. And by over planting up to the amount that fits your rotation.

When you take 25 cents a bushel less for corn produced on allotment acres, the overplanted acres carry a real cost burden. You may well be money ahead to use an alternate crop on those extra acres. A sharp pencil will tell.

No matter what you plant, aim for all the yield weather prospects permit. That spreads the fixed cost over a greater number of bushels.

Yield of soybeans needed to break even

Farm price of soybeans per bushel	Land value per acre				
	$100	$200	$300	$400	$500
$3.00	12	13	15	17	19
2.75	12	14	16	18	20
2.50	13	15	17	19	21
2.25	14	16	18	21	23
2.00	15	17	20	23	25

NEW, EASY WAY TO WORM PIGS IN DRINKING WATER

Easy as pie! That's what they're saying about the new Purina Liquid Pig Wormer. You just add it to pigs' drinking water . . . and that's all there is to worming! No change in feed. No catching or starving. It's low in cost, too.

This new piperazine is concentrated . . . takes only a few pennies' worth per pig. Purina recommends Liquid Pig Wormer because it does *a better worming job than any other product ever tested at our Research Farm.* It even knocks those hard-to-get baby roundworms that some other wormers often miss. So about 2 weeks after weaning, or when they weigh 45-90 lbs., plan to worm your pigs the Purina Way . . . with new Purina Liquid Pig Wormer.

You'll see how Rod Brasfield's and Cousin Jody's pigs have grown since last month—and there'll be a big hour-long show with a whole buckboard of Opry favorites—Carl Smith, June Carter, George Morgan, Jean Shepard, Jimmie Dickens, Ferlin Husky and special guests—on these stations. Check your local newspaper for date and time.

TOWN	CHANNEL
Ames, Iowa	5
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	9
Davenport, Iowa	6
Des Moines, Iowa	5
Ottumwa, Iowa	3
Sioux City, Iowa	4
Mason City, Iowa	3
Hannibal, Mo.	7
St. Joseph, Mo.	2
Quincy, Ill.	7
Sioux Falls, S. D.	11
LaCrosse, Wis.	8

GROW BIG PULLETS GET LOTS OF BIG EGGS

Here's how you can expect an extra basket of eggs per week from each 100 hens, compared to U. S. Average.

How would you like to get an extra basket of eggs per week this fall from each 100 layers? That's what a nation-wide survey indicates you can expect if you feed your pullets on a Purina Growing Chow Plan. And remember, that's during the fall and early winter when prices are usually most favorable.

Records from 1,033 farmers showed that each 100 pullets grown out on a Purina feeding program laid nearly 20 dozen extra eggs per week over the U.S. Average flocks during the four fall months – September to December. That's an extra basketful a week – over half a case – from each 100 pullets; and all in the four months of highest egg prices.

Feed Your Own Grain

Your Purina dealer can show you how to feed a ration that's largely your own grain – with just enough Purina to make pullets grow right. For example, you need only 7 or 8 lbs. of Purina Growing Chow – plus your grain – to put a big pullet on the nest.

Some Purina dealers can grind your grain and mix it with Purina concentrate to make a low-cost growing ration. They use the new Purina Check-R-Mixer—the grain-mixing brain that accurately balances rations of all kinds.

There's a Purina Plan to Fit Your Needs

Check these Purina Growing Chow Plans with your local Purina dealer with the Checkerboard Sign. Check the cost, and we believe you'll agree that the Purina Way is as low in cost as it is tops in results.

Purina Folks Are Home Folks

In IOWA there are 2 Purina mills, located at Iowa Falls and Davenport. These mills employ 297 people. There are 259 Purina dealers who operate their business in the area, and 24 Purina sales representatives make Iowa their home.

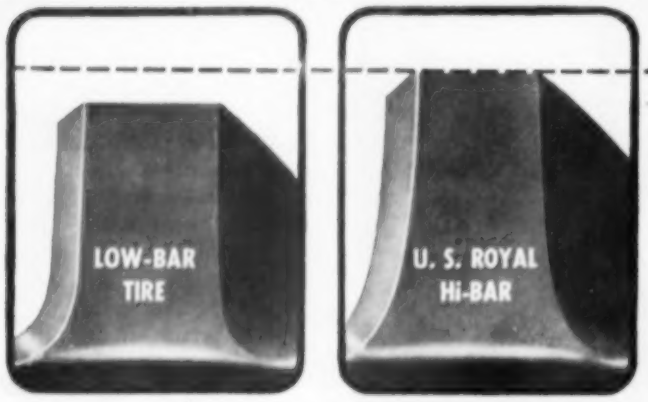
PURINA CHOWS

SERVING ANIMAL AGRICULTURE

Look — deep-biting, long-wearing

HIGH BARS...

COMPARE! New U. S. Royal Hi-BAR gives you 20% more bar height for greater penetration, extra traction, longer wear.



...at this money-saving

LOW PRICE!

NEW **U. S. ROYAL Hi-BAR** REAR TRACTOR TIRE

$49.05 LIST PRICE before trade-in

GENEROUS ALLOWANCE FOR YOUR USED TIRE

plus tax. 9-24 4 ply

Proportionately low prices on other sizes

Here is a tough, long-wearing tire that puts all your tractor's horsepower to work . . . *performance at a price you cannot match anywhere!* Look at these features . . .

- *100% lug depth* for full pull in all soils
- *Spearhead bar-points* that cut sharper, deeper
- *Pyramid-supported lugs* that prevent layback
- *Fortified sidewalls* that insure against cracks
- *Padded rolling center* that retards wear

See it now—at your U. S. Royal Dealer's

United States Rubber

Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N. Y.

Feedlot cattle were pictured on the Clell Breder farm, Des Moines county, Iowa. Farmers have fewer cattle on feed than one year ago. But more than the five-year average for this time of year.

Farmers feeding fewer cattle

Totals down eight percent in 14 big feeding states, four percent for Iowa

CATTLE and calves in fattening yards April 1 were eight percent below totals of one year before. That's the average for 14 big cattle feeding states.

This reduction has resulted from heavy marketing thru the first quarter of this year. And from reduced purchases of replacement feeder cattle since January 1.

So the fat cattle supply situation does not indicate that last year's fat cattle price decline will be repeated this year.

In 1955, choice fat cattle went down in price about $4 per 100 pounds from May to the November low point. Prime cattle went down about $5.

Will fat cattle prices gain back part of that loss during this summer and fall? Some think so. They point to these factors.

There'll be no increase in hogs this fall as there was last fall. And cattle prices, they say, have already been squeezed about to the limit.

However, there'll be no real scarcity of fat cattle this summer or fall. We've still got more cattle and calves on feed than for the five-year April 1 average.

Figures are not available for all states, but Iowa farmers had 21 percent more cattle on feed April 1 than the April 1 average of the 1950-1954 period.

Other states are not as far above the average. But cattle feeding in the country is at a high level, even after the eight percent reduction shown for the year ending April 1.

It will take continued high employment with big payrolls to regain much of the ground lost in fat cattle prices last year. Consumer income looks good, however, at present.

You might have questions about this government cattle feeding report:

Why were cattle marketed early? Percentage of heavy cattle was high in cattle put on feed last fall. Percentage of calves and yearlings was down. Heavy cattle go to market early which accounts for big sales before April 1.

Why were fewer cattle put on feed in the first quarter of this year? Probably because feeding profits have been unsatisfactory. In a few areas, feed was short.

Were April 1 cattle on feed reduced in all states? No. There were increases in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin. Others reduced feeding.

In Iowa, cattle and calves on feed April 1 were four percent under one year before. But the total cattle on feed in Iowa was still the second largest on record. Only last year's totals were higher.

And Iowa farmers are still interested in feeding cattle. Cattle and calves put on feed in the first quarter of this year were 11 percent above totals for the first quarter of 1955.

In Illinois, farmers had five percent fewer cattle and calves on feed April 1 than one year before. In drouth stricken Nebraska, reduction was 36 percent.

Here are some figures for nine Corn Belt states. Cattle and calves on feed April 1 were nine percent below a year earlier and 12 percent below three months earlier. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the nine states in the first quarter of this year were seven percent below the first quarter of last year.

In California, cattle and calves on feed April 1 were about seven percent below April 1 a year before. This is the first reduction in California cattle feeding operations in several years.

Western states generally have about two percent fewer beef animals on feed than one year ago.

"This package of PARVEX makes these pigs profitable..."

The difference between profit and loss in raising and selling pigs is often the difference between pigs being free of worms and pigs having worms.

Parasites, like the large roundworms and nodular worms of swine, live at the expense of the pig, robbing it of nutrition, stealing its energy, slowing down its growth, making it fair game for disease, reducing its breeding vigor.

But not all wormy hogs show these effects. So-called "subclinical" cases of worminess may appear to be normal and healthy. However, when these animals are wormed with PARVEX to remove the roundworms and nodular worms, there is a quick increase in weight, sometimes as much as 20%—and often on less feed. This means PROFIT.

PARVEX is quick—quick to act and easy to use.

PARVEX is sure—it is 95 to 100% effective against large roundworms and 85% effective against nodular worms.

PARVEX is gentle—causes no loss of weight or other setback.

PARVEX is economical—costing only about ten cents to treat a thirty-pound pig, it can lead to larger and quicker profit.

Parvex is available in 2 sizes from your druggist and your veterinarian. 77 Gm. bag (enough for ten 30-lb. pigs) and 385 Gm. bag (enough for fifty 30-lb. pigs)

THE NEW, ONE-DOSE, IN-THE-FEED HOG WORMER

PARVEX

TRADEMARK

Upjohn

Veterinary Sales Department/The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan

How much moisture in your soil?

Here is a way to tell. With a post hole auger, it is easy to get a sample from each foot of depth.

Determine texture of each sample as explained in this article. Then use the table below to estimate moisture content of a new handful of soil from the same depth.

Pictures on the next page help show the meaning of terms used in the table.

Guide for estimating plant available moisture in soils

Range of available moisture Percent	Inches per foot	Feel or appearance of soil with varying moisture contents: Coarse texture (loamy sand, sandy loam)	Medium texture (silt, silt loam, loam)	Fine texture (silty clay, clay loam)
0-25%	Coarse texture 0-0.2 Medium and fine 0-0.5	Dry, loose, flows through fingers	Crumbles easily, will hold together slightly from hand pressure.	Crumbles readily, will hold together, but "balls" with difficulty. "Ball" breaks easily.
25-50	Coarse texture 0.2 to 0.5 Medium and fine 0.5-1.0	Looks dry. Will not hold together from pressure.	Somewhat crumbly, will hold together in hand with pressure.	Does not crumble, forms readily. Will "Ball" with pressure.
50-75	Coarse texture 0.5-0.75 Medium and fine 1.0-1.5	Will form loose ball under pressure, will not hold together with handling.	Forms "ball" readily. Will "slick" slightly with pressure.	Forms "Ball" readily. Will "ribbon" out between thumb and forefinger. Somewhat slick feeling.
75-100	Coarse texture 0.75 to 1.0 Medium and fine 1.5 to 2.0	Forms weak ball, breaks easily, will not "slick".	Forms "ball" easily, fairly pliable, "slicks" readily.	Easily "ribbons" out. Has "slick" feeling.
100% (field capacity)	Coarse texture 1.0+ Medium and fine 2.0+	No free water appears on soil when squeezed, but wet outline of ball is left on hand. Soil will stick to thumb when rolled between thumb and forefinger.		

AMOUNT of moisture in your subsoil figures in the way you handle corn. See the article on page 14.

First step in estimating the amount of subsoil moisture is to determine texture of the soil.

To do that, the soil must hold at least 50 percent of available moisture. Of course, if it is too dry to check texture, you want to handle corn carefully.

You can moisten a little of the soil and determine texture.

Coarse textured soil contains sand and holds relatively less water. It will feel gritty. Even with plenty of moisture, a soil ball will crumble readily, (See top of the next page.)

Coarse soil will not ribbon. (See picture second from the bottom.)

Medium textured soils include mostly silts and loams. They form a soil ball readily.

Medium textured soil starts to ribbon, but the ribbon breaks under its own weight. (See the bottom picture on the next page.)

These soils may feel slightly gritty—or like chalk dust.

Fine textured soils contain clay. They form a smooth ball easily. The soil ribbons easily. It has a sticky, plastic feel.

Once you have determined texture, take a new handful of soil from the same sample. And check for moisture content according to the table.

The term "slicks" is used in the table. It means that moisture rises to the surface as your thumb slides across the soil surface. You may not see the moisture, but it helps your thumb slide.

SWEE-TOSE

First of Its Kind on the Market

New Silage Preservative

- **Pelleted**
- **Free-Flowing**
- **Contains Over**
- **42% Pure Cane Sugar**

Assures top-quality, palatable grass silage. Pure Cane Sugar gives added nutritive value to silage. Works to preserve more vitamins, proteins and other nutrients found in grasses. Adds extra energy to silage which saves grain at feeding time. SWEE-TOSE dissolves readily. Is conveniently packaged in 50-pound bags.

CATTLEMEN: YOU'VE WANTED THESE PRODUCTS:

New — Pelleted

"4x4" PHENOTHIAZINE WORMER

The only pelleted 1-day cattle wormer on the market. Takes only 1 pound per animal. Just feed it on top or mix in 1 feeding. You needn't worry about cattle going off feed. Worm cattle the easy way. The "4x4" Phenothiazine Way.

First On The Market

"4x4" BEEF and CATTLE MINERAL (Pelleted)

(With Phenothiazine Added)

The first pelleted cattle mineral available. Contains 500 milligrams of phenothiazine per ounce for continuous protection against worms in cattle.

. . . . Additional information about these three new "4x4" Products are yours without obligation. Write to Walnut Grove, Atlantic, Iowa. Information will be sent immediately.

WALNUT GROVE
Products Company, Inc.
Atlantic, Iowa **West Liberty, Iowa**

How much soil moisture

These pictures illustrate the terms "ball" and "ribbon" used on the previous page. They also show the three different soil textures each holding about 50 percent available water.

Loose ball was formed by hand pressure. But crumbles at first handling. Typical of coarse textured soils.

Ball was formed easily by squeezing and rolling this medium textured soil. Ball will have rougher, less shiny surface than fine textured soil at the same moisture percentage.

Ribbon forms easily from fine textured soils when soil is squeezed between thumb and fore finger. Also "balls" easily.

Medium textured soil starts to make ribbon which breaks under its own weight.

Ready for their best growing year yet!

Frank (left) and Otto Steele beside their Western Land Roller Irrigation Pump powered with a Chrysler Ind. 56 Irrigation Engine. Pump will supply water to fifty-nine sprinklers.

PHOTO COURTESY WESTERN LAND ROLLER AND GREAT PLAINS MOTOR PARTS COMPANIES, HASTINGS, NEBRASKA

These Nebraska farmers expect to quadruple corn yield using Chrysler-powered Western Land Roller Pump

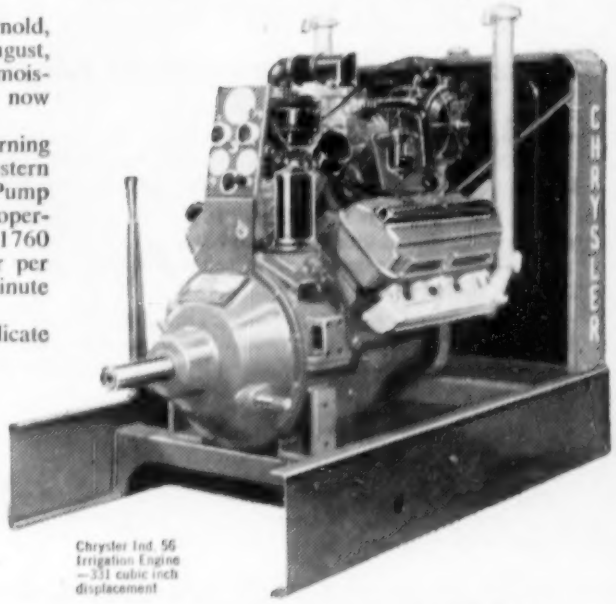
That's right . . . Frank and Otto Steele of Arnold, Nebraska installed an irrigation system last August, put in 900 hours operation building up sub-soil moisture in preparation for spring planting and now eagerly await a record year.

A 331 cubic inch displacement propane-burning Chrysler Ind. 56 Irrigation Engine drives the Western Land Roller Deepwell Turbine Irrigation Pump through a right angle gear head. In continuous operation the engine turns at 2400 RPM, pump at 1760 RPM. Pump will deliver 1000 gallons of water per minute open discharge, or 750 gallons per minute to the sprinkler system.

Comparative yield averages in the area indicate that the Steeles' corn crop can be expected to go from 15 bushels per acre without irrigation to somewhere between 70 to 80 bushels per acre with irrigation. Similar increases can be expected in milo and alfalfa.

Like growers in other parts of the country, farmers in Nebraska and the midwest are finding supplemental irrigation, properly applied and controlled, practically assures a good crop every year. They are finding, too, that Chrysler Industrial V-8 Irrigation Power gives them *greater water output at lower cost,* both initial and operating. Moreover, Chrysler gives them their choice of operation with any of three fuels – gasoline, natural gas or propane. See a Chrysler Industrial Engine Dealer, or write direct for information on Chrysler Power for Irrigation:

Dept. 395, Industrial Engine Division, Chrysler Corporation, Trenton, Michigan.



Chrysler Ind. 56 Irrigation Engine —331 cubic inch displacement

Gus Grower Says:

According to the University of Nebraska and the United States Department of Agriculture, a soil moisture content check is the only sure way to determine whether or not your soil needs irrigation. Generally, if the soil contains less than 50% readily available moisture in the upper three feet, it is time to irrigate.

To determine the depth of water penetration, use a soil tube or soil auger and make test borings during and after irrigation. (Keep in mind, though, that it takes from 24 to 48 hours after irrigating for water to reach maximum depth.)

For more information on determining the need for irrigation, send for Bulletin E. C. 55-700, entitled "Field Moisture Test for Determining When To Irrigate," to: Dept. 395, Industrial Engine Division, Chrysler Corporation, Trenton, Michigan.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINE DIVISION, CHRYSLER CORPORATION

HORSEPOWER WITH A PEDIGREE

CHRYSLER INDUSTRIAL ENGINES

New Model "87" P.T.O. wire-ties up to 12 tons an hour

Newest in a long line of famous balers!

New Holland's "87" Wire-Tie P.T.O. kicks out rugged bales up to 125 pounds

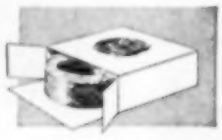
You can now have famous New Holland baling speed and dependability in a P.T.O. wire-tie baler. An overrunning clutch lets you shift tractor gears on the go for steady, fast baling.

Just hitch this new Model "87" P.T.O. to a 3-plow tractor and start turning out uniform, square bales of any weight from 60 to 125 pounds. And because they are uniformly square they are ideal for storing or feeding out.

If you want more hay in a bale . . . more bales in an hour under the toughest field and crop conditions, see your New Holland dealer as soon as you can. He's got all the details on the new "87."

* * *

Tough, but flexible. New Holland Baler Wire is specially designed for New Holland balers. It's tempered for toughness; annealed to bend easily in New Holland's fast twisters without cracking or breaking. New Holland Machine Co., a subsidiary of Sperry Rand Corp., New Holland, Pa.



NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

More grain than ever before

April 1 stocks up despite heavy usage of corn, oats, and other feed grains

WE HAD more corn, oats and wheat in the U. S. on April 1 than ever before on that date. Stocks of barley were second largest of record. Rye stocks were largest since 1944.

Increase of grains in storage during the 12 months ending April 1 was as follows: Corn increased 158 million bushels; oats increased 55 million; wheat increased 54 million bushels.

Grain in all positions is included in these figures. Positions are on farms, in government bins, elevators, interior mills and warehouses.

Corn Supplies: April 1 stocks were 2,291,000,000 bushels compared to 2,133,000,000 a year before. Total crop last year was 3,185,000,000 bushels.

Corn holdover next October 1 will likely exceed one billion bushels.

Disappearance of corn, oats and barley was very large during the first quarter of this year.

Oats Supplies: Oats in all positions April 1 totaled 674 million bushels. A year ago, the total was 619 million bushels. More than half of the nation's oats are in four states—Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

The April 1 oats supply was 10 percent larger than last year and one-fourth more than the 10-year average.

Barley Stocks: April 1 stocks of barley in the U. S. were 206,300,000 bushels. This was exceeded only slightly by record stocks on last April 1 of 206,500,000 bushels.

Wheat Supplies: Wheat stocks at 1,288,000,000 bushels on April 1 were the largest since records were kept back to 1935. Total was four percent larger than one year before.

Iowa stocks of corn in all positions April 1 were 595,168,000 bushels. This total is three percent larger than last year.

Corn on Iowa farms, however, was down 10 percent from last April 1 at 304,940,000 bushels. A big increase in off-farm stocks offset the farm decrease.

Iowa oats stocks in all positions April 1 were down 20 percent from last April 1 and close to the 10-year average.

For the nation, the April 1 report of grains stored in all positions shows the result of big feed grain crops last year. Despite big disappearance of most feed grains, there was still an increase over one year before.

Push livestock check-off

Iowan heads national board to draw up plan and push for enabling legislation

A NATION-wide check-off to provide funds for promotion of beef, pork and mutton has been approved by livestock producer groups in 18 states.

Spearheading the drive for legislation to make such a plan possible is the newly formed National Livestock Promotion Board. J. C. Holbert, president of the Iowa Beef Producers Association, has been named temporary chairman of that group.

Details of the check-off plan are yet to be worked out by the promotion board which was formed last week at a meeting in Des Moines. However, a tentative plan would work something like this:

A check-off of 10 cents per head on cattle, five cents per head on hogs and two and one-half cents per head on sheep would be compulsory. The money would be collected by market agencies and off market buyers, including processors.

However, farmers not wishing to cooperate in the promotion program could get their check-offs refunded—if they file a request for refund within 30 days after sale of the livestock.

It's estimated that the check-off might produce about $7,000,000 per year. And this money would be used for a meat promotion program including research, consumer education, product improvement and advertising of the educational nature.

A suggested plan would allocate the check-off money as follows:

- Thirty to 40 percent to the National Livestock and Meat Board.
- Ten to 20 percent to state beef, pork and lamb promotion groups—pro-rated according to contributions.
- And the remainder to national beef, pork and lamb councils, according to origin of the money.

The National Meat Promotion Board would be responsible for the distribution of the funds to the various agencies.

Slash Protein Costs in Half!

With The Occo Year Round Dairy Program

Dairymen know that the biggest single out-of-pocket cash item in producing milk is the cost of protein. Therefore if you can cut your protein cost, you can increase milk profit.

Your Occo Serviceman can show you how to reduce protein costs with the Occo Dairy Pasture Plan. Your cows can get all, or nearly all of the protein they need .

IF . you follow the Occo Plan. Here are the scientific facts that prove this. Inside the rumen of your cows are millions of friendly little bugs that feast on grass fiber. This frees the protein in the grass for use by your cows. Occo helps to free energize the little rumen bugs.

With good pasture, you can usually replace all purchased protein. Yes, Dairy cows can get all the protein they need right out of the pasture . . . IF . . they are on the Occo Dairy Pasture Program. Even with average or poor pasture you can save protein bills with Occo. Because on the Occo program, at most, you'll only have to add a cheap single protein and you know how much this saves you compared with protein concentrates.

N.B. now is the time to see your Occo serviceman for STEP No. 2 in the hog feeding program

ASK YOUR OCCO SERVICEMAN To Show You What Occo Can Do For Your Dairy Cattle. Let him prove to you how you can make more dairying money this spring. Let him show you how much Rich Natural Protein in your grass can increase your milk.

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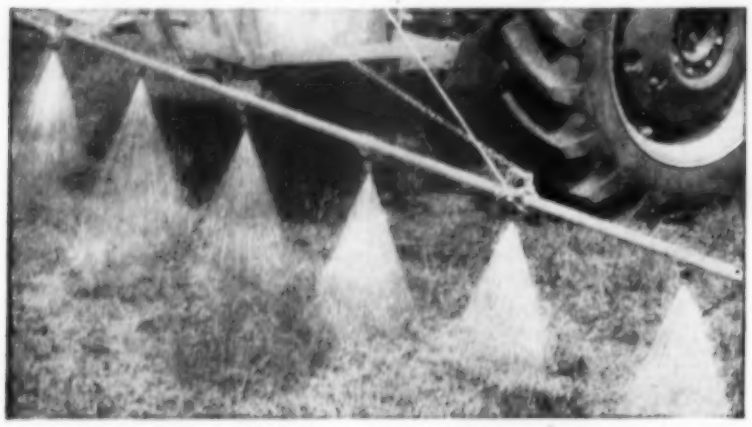

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DOESN'T SPOT...

...BUT SPREADS!

3. WEED KILLING...CERTAIN! Special wetting agents make Monsanto weed and brush killers spread, penetrate and kill! The directions on each container are easy to understand. Read them, follow them. You'll know you've done the job right. And you can depend on the job you've done!

SEE YOUR MONSANTO DEALER ... This sign identifies him in your town. He'll have Monsanto's powerful new weed and brush killers . . . the right formulation for your crop, your locality, the weeds and brush you want to kill. He'll be the first to bring you new chemical farm hands from Monsanto research and development.

OTHER MONSANTO PRODUCTS FOR THE FARM... Medo-Green® to keep silage fresh, Parathion insecticides, phosphates (liquid and solid), Lion Brand ammonium nitrate, sulphate of ammonia, anhydrous ammonia. MONSANTO CHEMICAL CO., Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis 1, Mo.

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Worms in hogs waste feed

They slow hog gains too. But good wormers are available. Here's help on worm control and choice of drugs

ONE of the questions a veterinarian most often hears is, "Do you think I should worm my hogs?"

Some producers know that internal parasites, particularly the roundworm, are a serious economic problem. Parasites are one of the reasons pigs just "don't do well."

According to USDA estimates, more than $2.5 million a year are lost to swine producers in the United States due to the damages of internal parasites, particularly the roundworm.

The average hog producer loses around five percent of his net profit due to the roundworm.

Veterinarians who get to see the intestinal contents of many pigs are concerned that there are as many wormy pigs as there were 20 years ago. There are several reasons for this:

1. Not as many swine producers are using clean ground as should be.

2. The complete cycle of parasite reproduction is rarely interrupted completely by swine producers.

3. Lack of or improper use of drugs to rid the pigs of worms.

Roundworms are the greatest problem and do considerable damage to the pigs. A good deal of it is hidden; yet the damage is an economic loss.

Pigs consume the worm eggs, which may lie unharmed in hog lots for years. These eggs then develop into larvae in the pig's intestine and migrate thru the intestinal wall into the liver and lungs.

It is during this migration phase that severe damage can be done, to the lungs, liver and other parts of the body. Enteritis, pneumonia and other diseases raise more havoc with the parasitized pig.

The worm larvae are coughed up and swallowed by the pigs where they develop into worms. Some pigs may have their digestive tract full of worms.

Experiments have shown that parasitized pigs require 20 percent more feed and grow much slower than pigs without parasites.

Swine producers can easily prevent parasite problems by following this schedule:

A. Worm the sows or gilts during gestation. Many gilts are carriers of mature worms that shed thousands of eggs daily. Thus they reinfest clean pens or infest clean pasture.

B. Place well-scrubbed sows in clean pens (boiling lye water is still the best agent to use in cleaning pens). Move sow and litter to areas not frequented by swine for two or more years.

C. Worm the pigs when 10 to 12 weeks of age if no digestive disturbance exists.

There are many wormers (more technically called anthelmintics) on the market. For years, Oil of Chenophodium, Santonin and other less efficient vermifuges were used. They were not efficient and gave best results when given as an individual dose.

Phenothiazine followed next and was found not to be as efficient as other drugs in swine.

During the last 10 years, sodium flouride has been used by thousands of swine producers in the country. Sodium fluoride is a very toxic drug, yet a very effective wormer.

It is low in cost (probably the cheapest of all) but has to be used carefully. Pigs with digestive trouble or pigs that consumed too much sodium fluoride frequently died as the result.

The drug has to be fed in dry feed. When fed as a slop or in the drinking water, the pigs drinking the material from the bottom of the trough or pan received too much of the toxic drug.

The drug is also unpalatable. So the pigs had to be starved to it by withholding feed the day before feeding the drug.

Pigs under 50 pounds receive

(Continued on next page)

Protects old sacks

No mice in these sacks. Art Hudachek, Muscatine county, Iowa, bent a light iron rod into a stirrup and hooked it to the granary ceiling as shown. Rod is welded at joint.

Spring tooth from a side delivery rake keeps this latch always closed on the gate to the feedlot. On the Kenneth Redfern farm, Des Moines county, Iowa. Springtooth presses against the knob on the sliding bolt, and it can't be rattled loose by livestock.

New wormers work well

(Continued from last page)

one-half pound in 100 pounds of feed (all they will clean up in 48 hours). Pigs over 50 pounds receive one pound in 100 pounds of feed (all they will clean up in 24 hours).

Cadmium oxide and other forms of cadmium have been used the last five years.

This product is not as toxic as sodium fluoride, and is just as effective. However, it costs more per pig.

The worms are partially disintegrated by the drug. Thus some hog men claimed it wasn't effective because they did not see the whole worms. The drug is relatively safe. However, it should not be used on pigs with a severe enteritis.

In recent months a drug, used in humans for years, has been introduced into the United States. This drug, piperazine, has many salts and is sold in many different prices and concentrations.

Piperazine is non-toxic and can be fed in the feed or drinking water. It works best when consumed in a relatively short time. So it should be mixed in amounts of feed or water that the pigs will consume in 20 to 30 minutes.

At the present time, this drug is the most expensive of all wormers available due to short supply.

The drug partially anesthetizes the worms. So they should be gathered up if possible after worming and destroyed.

All in all, the piperazines look very promising. However, sodium fluoride despite its toxicity has done a satisfactory job, but has to be used very carefully. It has killed many pigs. The Cadmiums have done a very effective job and will continue to be used by many swine producers.

The worm problem should be licked. Many factors are involved; rigid sanitation, adequate nutrition and proper drug administration. All of these tools are within the reach and pocketbook of swine producers.—**Dr. John B. Herrick.**

for better Harvest Paydays

1 **The new Big-Bin Model 66 ALL-CROP Harvester can make better harvest paydays for you in 1956!**

Do it fast—Wide-Flow Feed keeps you moving in heaviest growth. Big 25-bushel grain bin unloads on-the-go. Here's all the capacity needed on most diversified farms, and any two- or three-plow tractor can handle it on PTO.

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Earn extra dollars—Two ways! The price is right. The leader actually costs you less. And ALL-CROP Harvester features put you dollars ahead. Air Blast separation, rubber-faced shelling surfaces, saw-toothed wind control valves, and full-length grain drag, all team up to get more crop into the machine . . . more seed out of the crop . . . more profit from every acre.

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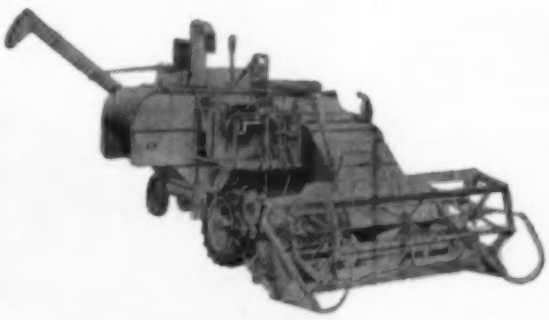

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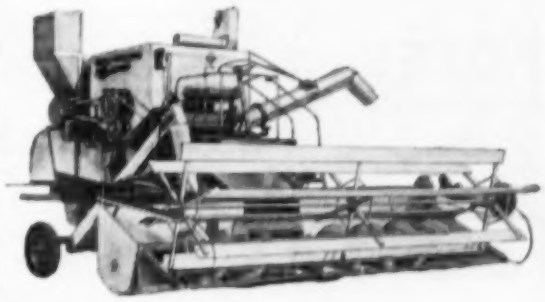
9-ft. and 12-ft. Model 100 ALL-CROP Harvesters

10-ft. and 7-ft. Model T GLEANER-BALDWIN combines



3 "Giants of the Harvest"

12-ft. and 14-ft. Models A and R GLEANER-BALDWIN combines

12-ft. Model B GLEANER-BALDWIN combine (Rice Special)

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keeps termites and rot out of wood... adds years of service... saves replacement costs

POSTS *for fencing*

Posts treated with *PENTAchlorophenol are ideal for feed-lot fencing. They resist rot and termites, keep their strength longer . . . add years to the life of any fence installation. A clean preservative, PENTA leaves posts natural in color and easier to handle, even on hot days. PENTA-treated posts can be painted sooner, too. This feed lot, built with PENTA-treated** posts, is on the 176-acre Hereford farm of E. A. Newman, Aurora, Nebraska.

POLES *for buildings*

This sturdy combination hay barn and feeder shed on the Charles Warnock farm near Wakefield, Kansas, was built with PENTA-treated** poles. Simplified pole construction cuts building costs sharply—speeds erection! Plans for low-cost pole barns, sheds and other structures are readily available.

**For your protection, buy only posts and poles that have been treated in accordance with Government Specification TT-W-571.

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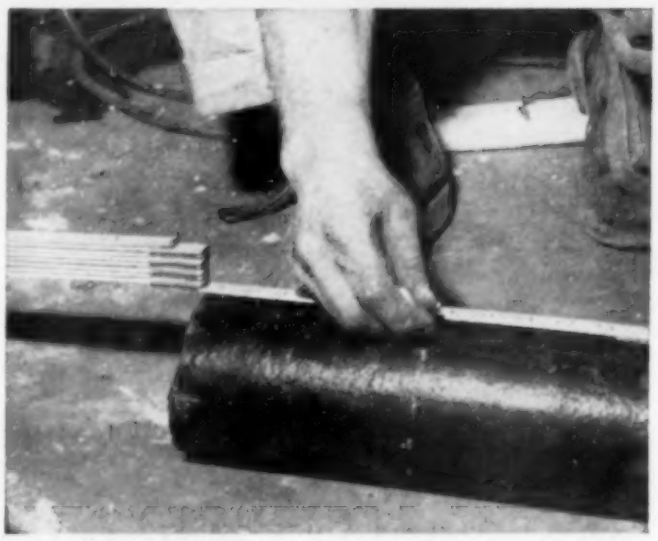
Do your own plumbing



Chalk mark should be drawn all around the pipe. Use a ruler, and slide it around so the line is drawn straight.

How to cut steel soil pipe

Cold chisel is used to do the cutting. Follow the chalk mark with easy blows on the chisel. Twice around is usually enough. Hit gently to avoid cracking the pipe.

The cut pipe looks like this. Many people prefer to use a hacksaw, but that makes the job harder and slower. Some roughness on the end doesn't hurt.

Do your own plumbing (Cont.)

Shoving oakum into the joined pipes with a caulking tool. About one inch of oakum is used in the two-inch depth of the joint.

Here's how to fit soil pipe

Melted lead is then poured into the joint. Ladle the lead in until it is level with the top. Don't build it up over the top.

Final caulking finishes the job. Flat end of the tool is used to press the lead against the sides of the pipe. This improves the seal.

MAKE YOUR OWN FARM GRAIN INTO HIGH EFFICIENCY HOG FEED

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HOG SUPPLEMENTS

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Getting pigs and profits together this year presents a real challenge to hog raisers. It calls for both **speed** and **economy**—all the way!

GOOCH'S BEST "Grain Balancer" Hog Supplements are designed to give you the **high efficiency** rations hogs need for fast even growth all the way to market. By making maximum use of your farm grain and balancing it with Gooch's "Grain Balancer" Supplements, you get the **true economy** that is so necessary to a profitable hog feeding program.

Grand Championship Carlot Market Hogs

Proof that you can get market-topping hogs with the Gooch "Team of Feeds" program comes from **Mr. Clarence Blobaum of Wauneta, Nebraska,** whose farm raised Tam-Berk hogs (above) won the **Grand Championship Carlot Market Hogs at the 1956 Denver Stock Show.**

Starting with good quality stock, he fed them to 213 lbs. in 5½ months, using GOOCH'S BEST Sugared Pig Booster and following up with Gooch's "Grain Balancer" supplements—Super Pig Supplement and Super "40".

"You can't afford to let hogs waste time if you want to make them pay," says Mr. Blobaum. "You have to keep 'em going every day. With the Gooch 'Team of Feeds,' I can always count on hogs that are neat and trim enough to top the market or share in the top market price."

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Balance it with GOOCH'S BEST

SUPER PIG SUPPLEMENT

FROM 6 WEEKS TO 75 LBS.—Feed Super Pig Supplement and your own farm grain (1 part Super Pig to 3 parts grain). Make a TRUE ECONOMY Growing Ration that gives your pigs the high efficiency nutrients they need, including growth-stimulating antibiotics, GroLac—and now ARSANILIC ACID. And you make use of the grain you already have on your farm.

***Use A Full Feed of Grain—For Growing, Finishing Hogs**

Balance it with

GOOCH'S BEST SUPER "40"

½ to ¾ Lb. per head daily

FROM 75 LBS. TO MARKET. During this final period, you use even more of your farm-grown grain. Balance it for maximum efficiency with GOOCH'S BEST Super "40". Only ½ to ¾ lb. per head daily of this high antibiotic supplement balances a full feed of grain.

If You Grind and Mix Your Grain For a Complete "All-In-One" Feed—

GOOCH'S BEST "Grain Balancer" Hog Supplements are ideal concentrates for making complete mixed feeds. These highly fortified supplements—when mixed with your grain—give you a complete ration with all the desired antibiotics, vitamins and mineral levels.

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Collect and trade them for valuable merchandise!

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MOWER EVER BUILT

- Dyna-Balance Drive
- No Pitman
- No Vibration
- Lead and Register Factory Set

No clattering, nerve-shattering pitman on this Ferguson Mower. In its place is a new, balanced, ground-level drive. It eliminates noise and vibration, even at top tractor speeds. You can safely mow up to 30% faster because there's no vibration to tear your mower apart. Easier on the tractor and you, too. All in all, the Ferguson Dyna-Balance Mower is the first major change in mowers in 100 years. Available in 6 and 7-ft. sizes. Ask your Ferguson Dealer for a field demonstration.

FINEST

RAKE ON THE MARKET

- The Original "Side" Rake
- 6-Bar Design
- Rakes Anywhere
- Fully Mounted
- 8 Ft.

Rake safely . . . with no leaf shattering . . . with no roping of windrows . . . at speeds up to 10 miles per hour with a Ferguson PTO Rake. Side-delivers hay from swath to windrow in half the distance of ordinary rakes. And with a new Ferguson Tractor, the rake turns at the exact correct speed regardless of how fast you're traveling. Your Ferguson Dealer can show you why it will outperform, outlast any rake on the market. Also available in 7-ft. size.

Ferguson

How to get more social security

If you plan to retire soon, you may be able to increase your benefits

IF YOU plan to retire soon and draw social security benefits, you should try to make your yearly net farm income add up to $4,200. Or as close to that figure as possible.

Here's why this is so important:

Your monthly social security benefit check will be based on your average net income. If you have more net income, you'll get a bigger check each month after you're 65 and retire.

For instance, if you can increase your net farm income (social security tax base) by $50 a month ($600 a year), you would increase your social security tax by $18 a year.

But you stand to gain from $15 to $35 a month for you and your wife as long as you live after retirement.

A farmer who plans to retire after this year especially should try to get his net farm income up to the $4,200 mark.

But how can you build up your net farm income and thereby your social security base? Here are several suggestions which may help if you report your income on a cash basis for income tax purposes.

Plan timing of sales of livestock and crops.

1. Sell livestock before they become part of a breeding herd, when they will become capital assets.

Wean pigs early, and sell sows before they are a year old. Sell heifers, and keep the old cows another year.

2. Sell grain before January 1, even if you sold last year's crop this year. You can sell both crops, and the income will count as income this year if you have been reporting such sales as income at the time of sale on your income tax return.

If gross farm income or net profit is low, due mainly to a small volume of business, consider the following:

1. Increase livestock numbers—get more milk cows, feeder steers, or buy more pullets.

2. Have supplemental income from capons or turkeys. Try to market your own eggs. You may find a market for dressed fryers and capons.

3. Rent additional land for raising cash crops.

4. Grow more high-value cash crops such as potatoes and other truck crops.

5. Fertilize heavily to increase crop yields.

6. Do custom work. Use your own labor and machines to increase your total income.

7. Get a part-time or seasonal job off the farm.

Reduce farm operating expenses by:

1. Selling excess pieces of machinery to reduce annual depreciation expense.

2. Deferring repairs on machinery and buildings until after the first of the year if possible.

3. Use as much home-grown feed in livestock rations as possible.

4. Deferring cash farm operating expenses to the following year by using credit instead of cash. Delay buying fertilizer, seed, feed and tractor fuel until after January 1. If possible delay paying for combining, hay baling, corn picking and silo filling until after January 1.

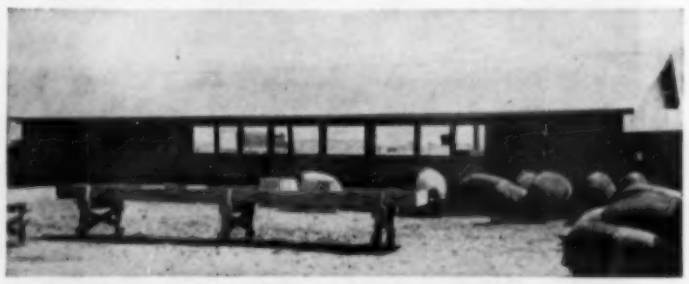
5. Changing rates on depreciation on grain storage—from five-year basis to straight-line method.

6. Treating your soil conservation costs as capital expense if you haven't counted it as an annual expense on your 1954 income tax return. If you have decided on how to treat such expenses, you'll need permission from the district internal revenue director to make a change.

7. Use the available unpaid family labor as much as possible.

All net income from self-employment from $400 to $4,200 a year is taxable for social security purposes. The higher your net income is, the higher your monthly retirement check will be after you reach age 65 or over.

Open for breezes . . .



Hinged doors at the back of this shed make it more useful the year round. A constant breeze thru it in the summer makes it an ideal sunshade for cattle and hogs. Parts of shed can be fenced off as needed for storage or for pens. On the Ray Wilson farm, Des Moines county, Iowa.

Workday pointers

FIRST HOT DAYS of the season are most likely to kill hogs in transit. Be sure trucks are ventilated and bedded with wet sand.

▼ ▼ ▼

PLANT ABOUT 20 percent more kernels of corn per acre than you want in the final stand. Some will be destroyed.

▼ ▼ ▼

YOUNG TREES ordinarily need a bucket of water around the roots when set out. With the dry subsoil this year, that amount may need to be doubled or tripled and repeated every week.

▼ ▼ ▼

IF SUBSOIL remains dry at corn planting time, most farmers will plant corn a little thinner than recommendations in recent years. In real dry years, 10,000 stalks per acre may produce more than heavier stands. And if the stand is even, that number of stalks can produce 80 to 100 bushels per acre if rain is plentiful.

▼ ▼ ▼

GRAIN SORGHUM has feeding value near that of corn for cattle and hogs. But northern Corn Belt farmers can expect grain sorghum to yield less than corn, except in very dry years. The grain is hard to harvest in damp falls, and usually must be dried artificially if it's to be kept until summer.

▼ ▼ ▼

OATS SILAGE is equal to, or slightly better than legume-grass silage, say Illinois cattle specialists.

▼ ▼ ▼

STIR LITTER in the brooder house if it crusts over or gets too damp. Ventilation, and care about overcrowding will help prevent dampness. Purdue poultry specialists say not more than 250 chicks should be placed in a 10 by 12 house.

▼ ▼ ▼

IMMEDIATE PLANTING after seedbed preparation is a weed control measure for corn and soybeans. It gives the crops an even start with the weeds.

▼ ▼ ▼

IF YOU CHECK corn, cross rows should be examined after you've planted 30 or 40 rows. Go toward the middle of the field. Dig up 20 hills or more, and place a marker right over the kernels. If check is bad, read the instruction book for corrective adjustments.

▼ ▼ ▼

GOT CANADA THISTLE patches? Try this on them. First, let the thistles get several inches high. Then spray them with one of the new weed killing chemicals. Wait until about the first of June, and plow the ground. Work the ground down the same day, and sow two bushels of soybeans per acre broadcast. That's a smother operation than can be continued by plowing the land in the fall and sowing rye. The soybean smother crop can be used the second year if necessary.

BEST DEFENSES against grassy weeds in corn are the harrow and the rotary hoe. Harrow just before the corn comes up. Use the rotary hoe until the corn is big enough to cultivate.

▼ ▼ ▼

HOW MUCH soybean seed per acre? A survey of Iowa farmers shows that they plant from one bushel to a bushel and a peck in 40-inch rows. Northern Iowa farmers tend to plant a little thicker than do southern Iowa farmers.

▼ ▼ ▼

PIGS ON PASTURE made cheaper gains than pigs in dry lot in Illinois tests. But dry lot pigs made fastest gains. Pigs were fed corn and supplement free-choice in both tests.

▼ ▼ ▼

PLANT CORN an inch deep if top soil is moist. Plant as deep as two inches if necessary to reach moisture. But if two inches won't reach moisture, plant at the usual depth and wait for a rain. Avoid, if you can, planting part of the corn in dry and part in moist dirt.

▼ ▼ ▼

ONE BIG RAIN, or even two big ones, will not end the necessity of saving all the soil moisture you can this year. We're approaching the time when moisture is used rapidly. And the subsoil lacks a lot of having the usual moisture reserve.

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CRUSHING reduces drying time for hay one-third or more, according to Wisconsin tests. The crushing machine consists of

two heavy rollers which crack the stems and let moisture escape. Quick drying reduces risk of weather damage.

▼ ▼ ▼

WARM SOIL is needed for grain sorghum to sprout—considerably warmer than for corn. So don't hurry your sorghum planting.

▼ ▼ ▼

COMPLETE MIX of grain and protein feed is recommended by Illinois experiment station men for pigs up to 40 pounds.

▼ ▼ ▼

WEEDS IN SOYBEANS reduce yields three to four bushels per acre, according to Iowa State College tests.

▼ ▼ ▼

LIGHTNING DANGER season is here. Check your lightning rods to see that they are grounded. Stay away from lone trees, lone buildings or wire fences during a thunderstorm. If in the field, get off your tractor, and seek shelter in a group of trees, automobile, ravine or ditch.

EASIEST

BALER TO OPERATE

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With the new Ferguson Baler you turn faster on the headlands . . . get around easier in small or irregular fields. Baling is done right at your elbow where you can watch it without getting off course. If a miss should occur, you see it before it leaves the chamber. Twin feeder fingers prevent plugging and minimize leaf loss. Hooks up in less than 2 minutes. There's *nothing* like a Ferguson Tractor-Mate Baler. Ask for a demonstration on your farm.

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• Choice of 3 Heads • Powerful Cutter-Blower

This years-ahead Ferguson Forage Harvester gives self-propelled efficiency, yet you have your tractor for other farm jobs. It's side mounted for maximum maneuverability . . . eyes ahead visibility. Takes only 90 seconds to hitch or unhitch. Precision controlled from tractor seat. Your Ferguson Dealer can show you features galore that make *this* Harvester the best buy for your money. Ask him. *Ferguson*, Racine, Wis.

Ferguson

A. A. Ziller shows homemade "corn shield" (see inset) to Spencer fieldman Ralph Willits. Read how Ziller boosted his corn yields from 50 to 90 bushels an acre:

"Side-Dresses" 80 Acres of Corn A Day With Homemade Attachment

. . . and "Tony" Ziller's corn yields 90 bushels per acre after application of Spencer "Mr. N" Ammonium Nitrate

A. A. "Tony" Ziller, Bird Island, Minn., farmer combines good old American ingenuity with modern farming methods to harvest 90 bushels of corn to the acre from 160 acres of corn land which once produced only 50 bushels an acre.

Born on the 600-acre farm he now operates, Tony pioneered the use of commercial fertilizer in his area.

"And," says Tony, "side-dressing with Spencer 'Mr. N' is a big reason why my corn yield has increased 35 bushels an acre."

Now Ziller has pioneered something else. For a couple of years he has been side-dressing his corn with an Ezeeflow spreader. Tony devised handmade metal deflector shields which fasten under the spreader. They pass over the corn and keep the prills from getting onto the plants.

Tony easily covers 80 acres of corn a day using this side-dressing method. He says he has never seen anything like it for ease of operation.

For corn, Tony side-dresses 150 lbs. of "Mr. N" to the acre just before the second cultivation. He also uses 150 lbs. of 8-24-12 to the acre as starter fertilizer.

The Ziller farm also includes a 15-acre brome pasture. Tony has increased the carrying capacity of this pasture 3 times over the years by applying 200-250 lbs. of Spencer "Mr. N" each Spring.

It's easy to see that Spencer "Mr. N" helps Tony Ziller get the kind of extra profits it takes to beat the "cost-price squeeze."

And now is the time for you, too, to go after extra yields from *your* corn. If you haven't already applied Spencer "Mr. N" to your corn you should side-dress it right away.

But be sure to insist on Spencer "Mr. N", the Ammonium Nitrate that comes in polyethylene-lined bags for 100% dryness. In fact, it's the only Ammonium Nitrate *guaranteed* to flow freely even after a full year's storage under proper conditions.

So don't wait—see your fertilizer dealer today for Spencer "Mr. N" —long the largest-selling brand of Ammonium Nitrate in the Midwest!

Go after extra bushels by sidedressing your corn now with Spencer "Mr. N" Ammonium Nitrate fertilizer. Spencer "Mr. N" is manufactured in round, uniform prills that won't cake—won't clog your spreader. Spencer Chemical Co., Dwight Building, Kansas City 5, Mo. (Advertisement)

Fly-killing bait did this. Joe Lyon of Tama county, Iowa, points to dead flies around baiting station. Lyon obtained satisfactory fly control last year with a combination of bait and daily spraying of dairy cows with a repellent spray.

Control flies in barnyard

It's easier with new insecticides. Resistance is no longer a problem

NEWER insecticides have made it easier to control flies around barns.

Research indicates that flies do not build up resistance to either malathion or diazinon.

These chemicals are different from DDT, methoxychlor and lindane—to which flies on some farms did become resistant.

But still, there's no "one shot" method of controlling flies effectively. It takes a combination of practices to do the job right.

To control flies around farm buildings, insect control experts are recommending these practices:

1. **Reasonable sanitation.**
2. **Use of residual sprays and/or baits.**
3. **Use of space sprays and control of flies on animals.**

Omit one of the above, and you're likely to have flies despite best efforts with other practices. Now let's take a look at the various practices.

Reasonable sanitation — This may be an old story to you. But it's worth re-emphasis.

Manure and trash piles offer ideal breeding places for flies. And effective fly control is difficult when a new brood of flies is hatching daily.

However, few farmers have time during the field work season to keep barnyards swept clean. So University of Missouri workers recommend spraying manure piles to kill the fly maggots.

For that type of spraying, use one pint of 55 percent malathion or one pint of 25 percent diazinon in six gallons of water, the Missouri workers say. Manure piles should be sprayed every four or five days.

Residual sprays—This involves spraying walls of buildings and other places where flies rest with a material that will kill flies for several days or weeks.

Newest additions to the list of insecticides recommended as residual sprays are diazinon and malathion. Both kill resistant flies. And both can be used inside dairy buildings.

However, neither malathion nor diazinon should be used on animals. In fact, all animals should be removed from buildings when spraying with these materials. And watering cups, feed bunks and feed should be covered to prevent contamination.

Diazinon remains effective longer than other residual sprays. And it can withstand higher temperatures — without breaking down. You can expect diazinon to kill flies for 30 to 40 days after application.

In fact, diazinon is the only residual spray recommended for fly control this year in Missouri where summer temperatures usually are higher than in other Corn Belt states.

Or if you've had no trouble with resistant flies, you may

(Continued on next page)

Don't depend on baits alone

(Continued from last page)

want to use methoxychlor, lindane or DDT. Those residual insecticides still are on the recommended list for Iowa. Remember, tho, that DDT is not approved for use inside dairy buildings.

Baits — Diazinon, malathion and diptherex are available in bait formulations. All have been proven effective. They can be used in addition to residual sprays, or in place of them.

Most farmers report that baits get best results if used in combination with other fly control practices. You're asking a lot if you expect a handful of bait to do the job alone.

Space sprays—This involves aerosols and fogging devices using pyrethrum sprays. Remember that with a space spray, you kill only the flies which are inside the building at the time of treatment. Usually it's necessary to repeat daily.

Control flies on animals—Some flies stay with the animals. The space sprays may give dairy cows protection. But for other animals, you may want to consider the use of treadle-type sprayers, cable-type treaters or spraying every couple of weeks with methoxychlor or DDT. An article in the next issue will discuss control of flies that pester animals.

In the meantime, you'll be smart to start your barnyard fly control program this month. And keep the fly population from building up.

Also remember this point: Fly killers are poisons. But they're safe if properly used. So read the directions on the label before using insecticides.

Spring Is Time To Trap Moles

If you see the tell-tale ridges made by moles in your lawn, trap them now, says W. D. Fitzwater, Purdue University rodent control specialist.

First, step down on all the mole runways. When you can see which ones have been raised, you know which are the mole's active runways. Then set your trap over the active runway.

After setting the trap, spring it several times, Fitzwater advises. Then you'll be sure there are no obstructions in the way to stop the trap's action.

"We better go in. I see dinner's about ready."

HERE IT IS!... NEW!

SPARX HOG BLOCK

For Hog Men In A Hurry!

SELF-FEEDER BLOCKS SAVE YOU WORK! FINEST MILK NUTRIENTS PUSH GAINS FAST!

Busy hog raisers asked for it—and here it is! A SELF FEEDER BLOCK in the new SPARX line of seven hog feeds! Just zip off the top and stake out a block to each 25 weanling, growing, or fattening pigs. Then while you're busy in the fields or devoting extra time to farrowing, your shoats help themselves to the finest in milk nutrients!

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Only SPARX feeds give your hogs the greatest discoveries in milk nutrition. SPARX for HOGS contains HIDROLEX* pre-digested milk sugars to pour high energy into the bloodstream. DLW* whey fermentation solubles provide the concentration of vitamins, protein amino acids, and unidentified growth factors needed to "stretch" corn and protein rations. SPARX also contains condensed whey, and condensed buttermilk to provide the equivalent of 50 gallons of four balanced milk by-products in every 50 lb block.

NOW . . . SEVEN BALANCED MILK BY-PRODUCT FEEDS IN THE SPARX LINE!

NEW PRE-CREEP RATION . . .

Based on DRY SPARX for BABY PIGS. You can make a pre-creep ration of DRY SPARX, rolled oats, and ground corn that is so tasty pigs will eat it before they are a week old. Feed free-choice until pigs are six weeks old, then switch them to SPARX HOG BLOCK.

NEW DRY SPARX FOR SOWS . . .

Cut sow feeding cost and eliminate hand feeding with NEW SPARX for SOWS—in dry form or custom mix with your own grains and straight protein. It makes a bred and nursing sow ration that gives you big litters of husky pigs, makes sows milk heavily without excessive weight losses.

OTHER SPARX FEEDS

SPARX for BABY PIGS—Condensed—has carried millions of pigs through weaning without setbacks. Feed as a drink from 3rd to 12th week.

SPARX for SOWS—Condensed successor to Semi-Solid Sow Emulsion—for feeding in gruel or as a drink.

SPARX for HOGS—Condensed growing and finishing feed for use as a drink or in gruel. Improved successor to Semi-Solid Pig Emulsion.

SPARX for HOGS—GRUEL BLOCK. A softer HOG BLOCK with the same formula and advantages for mechanical feeding on large farms.

*T.M's for milk by-product feeds manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Co., Danville, Illinois

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* optional at extra cost

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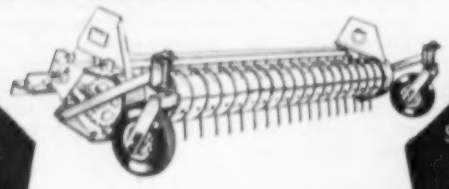

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QUINN WIRE & IRON WORKS, Dept. TUc, Boone, Iowa

Voice of the farm

Food Could Buy Good Will

To the Editor: Surplus of food? Ask some of the people who are starving to death! Just a little of that so-called surplus would buy us more good will in the world than all of the arms and money we could ever give them.

When Chinese meet, their greeting is: "Have you eaten today?" Does that appear to go along with this drivel about food surpluses? — H. O. Doerning, Clayton county, Iowa.

Why Criticize Benson?

To the Editor: Why does the farmer always criticize Benson? Benson is President Eisenhower's hired man. Eisenhower approves Benson's farm program. If not, he would fire him.

It's a waste of time to complain to Benson. Speak to his boss.—P. H. Van Zante, Marion county, Iowa.

Price Supports To Blame

To the Editor: Price supports are the chief cause of the present slump. Have the advocates of high supports ever heard of the law of supply and demand?—H. C., Tama county, Iowa.

"Farmer Has Two Enemies"

To the Editor: The farmer has two enemies: Benson and Farm Bureau. Why doesn't your paper try to enlighten the farmer?

These are hard words. But we are faced with hard times.—Orlo Johnson, Monona county, Iowa.

Two-Price System?

To the Editor: Much has been said about the two-price system for farm products. Here's a two-price system that should solve the problem.

I suggest 65 percent supports, or none, for Farm Bureau. The rest of us will take 90 percent. Yes, even 100 percent.—Glen Fleming, Audrain county, Missouri.

Government Help On Wells?

To the Editor: In several counties, agricultural conservation payments have been authorized for digging wells.

Why should the government pay for putting down a well as a conservation payment? How can we justify wells which save neither soil nor water and are not related to conservation? Payments for tile, green manure, lime and the use of fertilizers, which are related to conservation, are hard enough to justify in the public eye.

The common argument is that wells are needed for cattle, and cattle are needed for good conservation. By the same logic, payments should be made for building cattle sheds, because sheds are needed for cattle and more cattle will help conservation.—Lauren W. Wright, Poweshiek county, Iowa.

"Politicians Not Sincere"

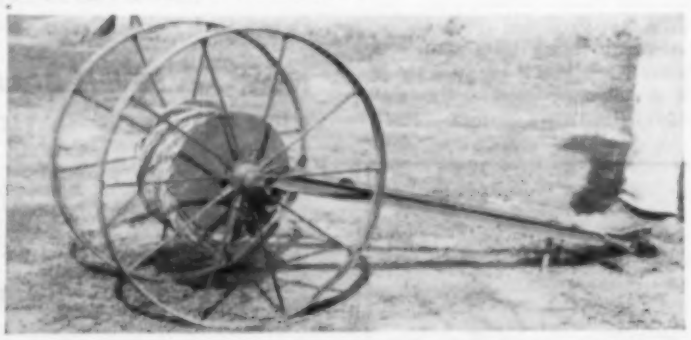
To the Editor: As we all know, we need a balanced economy. Agriculture is far below other segments. The only way, as I see it, is for the government to set the price of all farm products at parity. Then regulate production to prevent too much surplus.

. . . . I am afraid some of our politicians are not sincere in trying to help agriculture.—Wm. S. May, Lucas county, Iowa.

Biggest May Not Be Best

To the Editor: We need a good farm organization. The biggest is not always the best.—B. B. W., Dubuque county, Iowa.

Barbed wire cart . . .



Home-made cart used by Art Hudachek, Muscatine county, Iowa, makes it easy to move and unroll spools of barbed wire. The axle of the cart (made of pipe) slips out, then back thru the spool. A cotter key holds the wheels on. Iron disks on each side of the spool hold the wire snugly. Cart can be pulled down fence row by the handle. Or the handle can be anchored by pressing into the ground the harrow tooth clamped to it and the wire pulled behind pickup or tractor.

Fresh chopped forage is handled the easy way on the Harry Fisher farm in Dallas county, Iowa. Self unloading wagon cuts down on extra labor needed.

Carry pasture to your cattle

Many Corn Belt farmers tried it. Here's what some of them think of the practice

SERVE your cattle "salad" in the feedlot? A lot of farmers will this year.

Take Harry Fisher of Dallas county, Iowa. He keeps his forage chopper busy from mid-April to September.

And he doubles his pasture yields by chopping green forage and hauling it to cattle in the feedlot.

Fisher starts chopping fall-seeded rye in April. Then he switches to a clover-alfalfa mixture until oats reach milk stage.

When oats get too ripe for green-chop, he goes back to legumes. And ends up with corn silage in the fall.

Fisher says, "That rye is really a bonus crop. It comes off early enough for the ground to go into another crop." Last year, he figured the rye returned $86 an acre for his 166 head of feeder cattle. Of course, the return varies with beef prices.

Roy Olson of Sac county, Iowa, hauled pasture to his dairy cattle last year.

He finds muddy fields a problem in wet weather. But the forage chopper is no harder on muddy fields than the cattle would be, he concludes.

"Sure, it takes extra time to chop forage every day," agrees Olson. "But I don't think that takes any more time than getting the cows to pasture and keeping fences in shape."

Also in Sac county, Ray Voss likes green-chop. He says, "I can feed about three times as many cattle for each acre of pasture."

In nearby Ida county, Don Ludvigson hauled in forage for 260 head of feeder cattle last year.

Why? Twice the forage production from each acre of pasture was the big reason.

Ludvigson tops each load of forage with some ground ear corn — five pounds per head. Then a self-unloading wagon moves the food into bunks.

Joe Nacke of Plymouth county, Iowa, stretches his pasture acres with the green-chop method, too.

Nacke windrows green forage in the afternoon. Then he follows with a forage chopper the next morning. This reduces the moisture content of the forage going into the feed bunks.

So far, he feels that has reduced the bloat problem.

Is green chop for you? Here are some of the reasons why you might want to consider it:

- Doubles forage yields. There's no loss from trampled plants or spotty grazing.
- Less bloat trouble. Generally, that seems to be true. But some farmers would debate the point. At least, cattle are in the yard where they are easy to watch.
- No fencing problem.
- No weed control problems.
- Cattle drink more water—the cheapest feed you have.

Green-chop is not all advantages, of course. Here are some points on the other side:

1. Your herd must be large enough to make efficient use of the extra forage. That's the only way you can expect to pay for the extra labor and equipment needed.

University of Missouri workers figure you need 30 or more cows in a dairy herd to make green-chop pay.

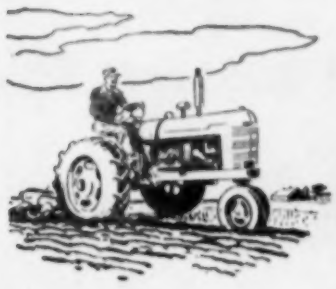
In addition to chopping forage each day, you'll have extra manure to haul.

2. During rainy days, it may be impossible to chop. Or dangerous to feed the wet forage. So you have to plan for some supplemental feeding.

3. Chopping adds to the chores that must be done each day. You may be tied down more. "No vacations," as one feeder put it.

COWS NEED about 300 pounds of water to produce 100 pounds of milk. That means 12 to 15 gallons per head per day.

RIGHT FROM THE START!



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IT'S PERFORMANCE THAT COUNTS!

"Competition gives me more for my money

—my refrigerator is a good example!"

Inquiring Reporter: There are bills in Congress that would give *regulated* forms of transportation, such as railroads and some trucks and barges, more freedom to price their services in competition with each other – and with unregulated trucks and barges, too. What's your opinion of that?

Housewife: Well, what I want to know is – will competition in transportation benefit me? When I bought my refrigerator, three different stores competed for my business – and I got a mighty good buy!

Inquiring Reporter: According to a Cabinet Committee appointed by the President, if the various kinds of transportation were allowed greater freedom to compete with one another in rates, it would mean savings for everyone.

Housewife: I thought so. I remember reading that railroads are often required to set their rates higher than would otherwise be necessary – just to protect their competitors.

Inquiring Reporter: That's right – and the Cabinet Committee recommended that each form of transportation should be allowed to make rates related to its own costs and needs, so long as the rates are not below cost and are not discriminatory.

Housewife: Well, in that case I'm all for competitive freight rates. After all, I pay the freight on everything I buy!

For full information on this important subject, write for the booklet, "Why Not Let Competition Work?"

Association of American Railroads

806-F Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.

These hogs were about ready to go to market when pictured on the Dean Luers farm, Washington county, Iowa. Farmers have been selling hogs at lighter weights than usual since last November.

Sold hogs light last winter

But nine-pound cut in weight couldn't offset 10 percent increase in numbers

FARMERS have responded to low hog prices by selling at lighter weights than usual.

From November last year to March this year, barrows and gilts at eight markets have averaged nine pounds below one year before.

This is important to hog raisers. For selling at light weights reduces pork and lard per hog, improves pork quality, and should affect prices.

So let's compare hog weights for the winter season with those of one year before. Then note any market effects this year. Also possibilities for the future in selling hogs at light weights.

From November, 1954, to March, 1955, barrows and gilts at eight markets averaged 236 pounds per head. For the same period this last winter, the average was 227 pounds, nine pounds less.

But the cut in hog weights was not even by months. Here is the monthly reduction for the eight markets:

Marketing month	Weight reduction from year before
November, 1955	7.0 pounds
December, 1955	8.0 "
January, 1956	10.5 "
February, 1956	9.5 "
March, 1956	11.0 "
Five-month average	9.2 "

Now how much has this cut in weight of barrows and gilts reduced the tonnage of pork and lard?

A nine-pound reduction in last year's 236-pound average means a cut of almost four percent per hog in meat products.

Sow weights were lower too. So a cut in meat products of four percent per head for all hogs is not far off.

This four percent cut, however, was not enough to offset a 10 percent increase in number of hogs marketed this last winter over the winter before.

But it certainly relieved some pressure on an overloaded market. Hogs would have gone still lower than the $10 level last December if farmers had fed hogs to the weights of a year before.

And you can be sure that the 1955 fall pig crop, now pretty well sold, would not have moved at $12 to $14.50 if farmers had not sold hogs lighter than a year before.

Probably fall pig prices benefited most from selling at light weights. For weight reductions were greatest in March as you can see in the table.

And there's another gain to hog raisers from selling hogs at lighter weights. That's in quality of pork.

There's more lean and less fat in a 220-pound hog than in a 270-pound hog on the average. Feeding to heavy weights increases the percent of overfinished hogs. And adds fat to pork cuts in the meat counter.

So farmers, thru early marketing, made a real contribution to quality of pork in the last five or six months. And the total quantity was also reduced below what it would have been at average weights.

Why did farmers reduce hog weights? Was it premiums for light hogs? Or because adding weight was unprofitable at prices paid for hogs?

Hog buyers can't take much credit for the change in hog weights. Here's the record for interior Iowa and Minnesota hog markets.

For the five-month period, 200-220 pound weights brought 79 cents per 100 pounds more than 240-270 pound averages.

Greatest premium for light hogs was paid in January and

(Continued on next page)

Why farmers sold light

(Continued from last page)

February when lighter weights brought 92 to 95 cents more than heavier weights. Smallest premium was paid in November when price difference was only 72 cents.

It should be noted that this price difference for light hogs was paid by the Iowa and Minnesota markets. The extra for lighter weights was less on the big, central markets.

It's unlikely that this price difference was the main factor in getting farmers to sell hogs at lighter weights.

The real reason likely was that hogs were not paying enough for feed and care at the prevailing hog prices.

And also the constantly falling prices induced farmers to sell light to avoid still further general price declines.

But whatever brought about the selling of hogs at light weights, it has been a good thing for hog raisers. It saved them from conditions even worse than what they actually had in the months just passed.

Now what hope does selling hogs at lighter weights hold for the future? Can farmers be persuaded to make it a custom?

The reduction of pork quantity and improvement of pork quality thru selling hogs light gives farmers an opportunity to improve their position in most any year.

It can't offset a 10 percent increase in pig crops that we have just been struggling with. We've found that out.

But with just moderate overproduction of hogs, selling light might almost solve the hog raisers' price problems.

And it has a long-time effect of improving the lean quality of pork and thus holding the consumers' favor.

It's a good marketing method for hog raisers if they can follow it as needed, rather than just when forced to sell light by unprofitable prices. But can this be done?

To get hogs sold at lighter weights would require the cooperation of hog producers and hog buyers.

Farmers would have to be convinced that making heavy hogs is bad for the hog business. And in the end would reflect on them as producers.

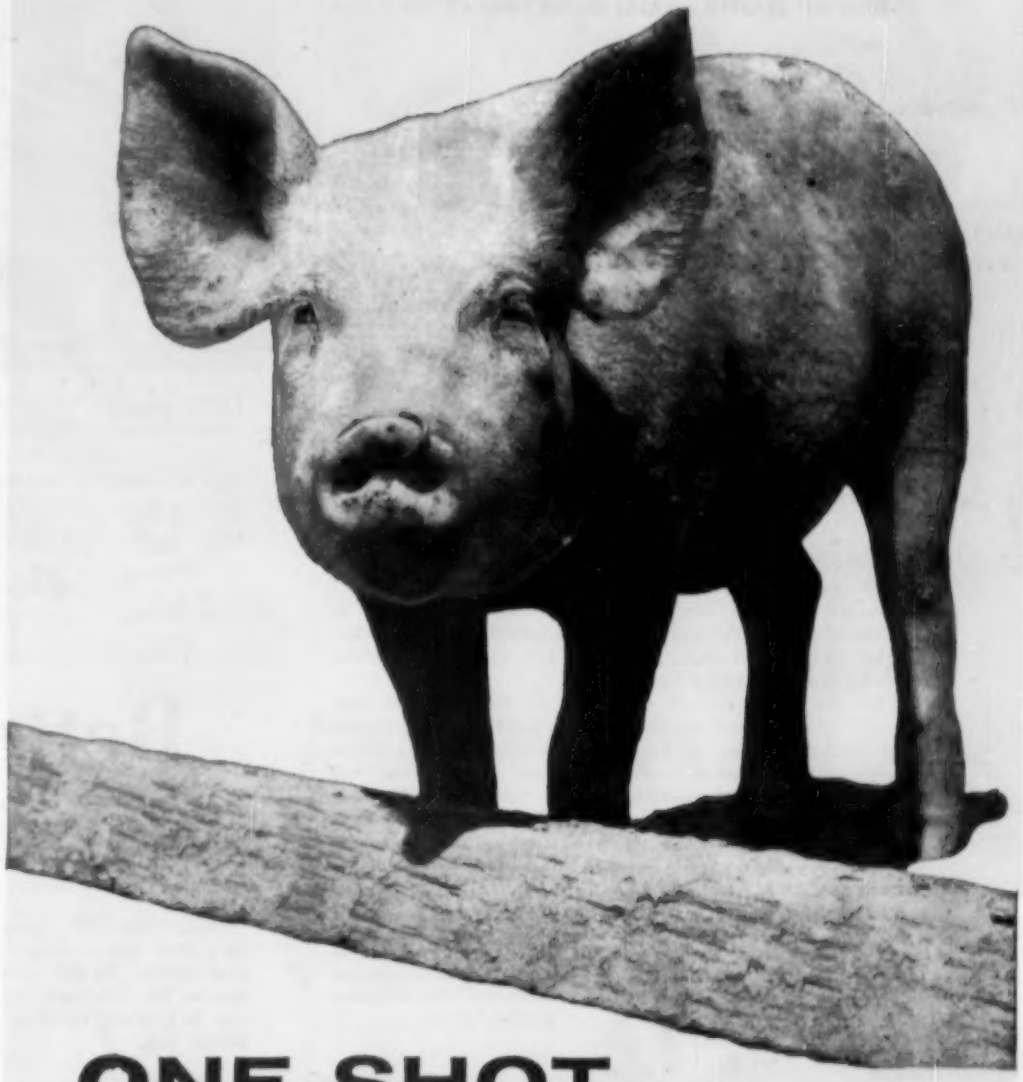
And the hog buyer would have to pay premiums for light hogs larger than they have been.

It would also help if the wide fluctuations in hog supplies could be smoothed out to some extent. That is, if we could have more all-season farrowing. And if hog supplies were evener one year with another.

Then there would be fewer times when farmers would be tempted to over-finish hogs because packers were paying about the same price for all kinds.

This is a hog marketing problem that could be worked out if all interested in the hog trade would do their part.—**Homer Hush.**

Protects Your Profits... Cuts Erysipelas Losses!



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BICILLIN FORTIFIED provides the immediate high blood levels that are needed to check the acute phases of infection. In addition it produces the lower, *longer-lasting* blood levels that are necessary to promote recovery, guard against reinfection, and halt the spread of the disease.

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SUPPLIED: BICILLIN FORTIFIED 300—Vials of 10 cc. and vials of 50 cc. Each cc. contains 150,000 units Bicillin and 150,000 units procaine penicillin.
BICILLIN FORTIFIED 600—Boxes of 10 Tubex® sterile-needle units, each cartridge containing 300,000 units Bicillin and 300,000 units procaine penicillin.

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3 New Automatic Twine-Tie

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Engine or PTO-Drive

Balers

...for a fast, steady stream of "bound-to-be-best" bales

Now you can get what you've always wanted in an automatic baler . . . the combination of features best suited to your needs and finances. Yet, you make no sacrifice to quality, since every model produces a smooth, continuous run of evenly packed bales. Each one is firm, square-cornered, bound to stay tied for easy hauling, storing or shipping . . . sliced for quick, easy feeding. All models . . . whether engine or PTO-driven . . . are extremely simple to operate, so easy to adjust and thread.

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You don't need all cash to buy

Ask your Case dealer about the flexible Case Income Payment Plan that lets you buy a baler, tractor or other machine now . . . pay at times when you have money coming in.

Case builds a full line of hay machines and equipment that make the most of crop quality and operating economy. For catalogs, check below or write in margin any others you want. Send to J. I. Case Co., Dept. E-806, Racine, Wis.

- ☐ "130" Twine-Tie Baler
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- ☐ Mounted Mowers
- ☐ Side Rakes
- ☐ Elevators

Number of acres you farm _____ Are you a student? _____

Name _____

Address _____

How good is your mailbox? The week beginning May 21 is "Rural Mailbox Improvement Week." Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield is asking all rural families to check the condition of their mail boxes this spring. Here Sandra Brian, Plainfield, Ill., uses a bright, new box. The one at the right, until recently, served a rural Illinois family.

When farmers and mail carriers help each other, the result is . . .

Better mail service

Josh Drake, Jr., grew up on a farm and is now a rural mail carrier. In the following article, he tells how farmers can help their carriers do a better job.

IS YOUR rural mail carrier courteous and efficient? Does he cheerfully wait a few minutes while you address a letter or package?

Does he drive off his route on rainy days to deliver bees, chickens, or packages too big for your mailbox? Is he willing to do more for his patrons than the postal laws require of him?

If the answer to most of these questions is "no," don't bother with the suggestions I have here. Such a carrier wouldn't deserve your cooperation.

But assuming that your mail carrier is a good one (most of them are), I have some suggestions for you that will make his job easier and more enjoyable.

Why should you bother to help your mail carrier? Well, he's human. And if you help him, you can be sure he'll respond by giving you extra good service.

Now for some of those suggestions:

1. Buy stamps, and stamp your letters instead of putting a letter in your box and laying pennies on top.

Your carrier has to grope inside the box for the pennies. And it takes longer if he happens to drop a penny into the snow or dirt. If half the patrons on a 300-box route leave pennies in the box, it can make the carrier an hour late toward the end of the route. That in turn means extra waiting for patrons at the end of the route if they want to buy a money order or insure a package.

If you're out of stamps, clip the pennies and the letter together with a clothespin.

2. Please don't slam your mailbox lid. Especially if it's hard to open as most of them are.

Rural carriers are seldom free of skinned knuckles, broken nails, and sprained wrists caused by tugging at mailbox lids that finally fly open to smash the carrier's hand against the side of his car.

3. Choose carefully the spot for your mailbox. If you put it where there is a sharp slope toward the box, in rainy weather the carrier's car will slide toward it.

Maybe this will cause only a scratched door. But sometimes a window is broken or a fender bent.

And please don't locate your mail box at a mudhole or where snow drifts during the winter.

Some may say "Why coddle the mail carrier? He only works a few hours a day anyway."

The truth is that carrying the mail on the route is only part of a carrier's job. Before he goes on the route, he has to sort all the mail. And after he returns, he turns in stamp money, mail orders, package insurance, etc.

You may envy a mail carrier his job during nice weather. But a mail carrier has to deliver mail

(Continued on next page)

Get the JUMP on WEEDS

WITH CHIPMAN WEED KILLERS

ATLACIDE—*the Safer Chlorate:* Kills bindweed, Canada thistle, other tough weeds and grasses. Destroys roots . . . discourages regrowth. Backed by over 25 years of good results. Applied as spray or dry powder.

CHLORAX "40": Chlorate-borate combination. Kills deep-rooted perennials; also annual weeds and grasses. Stops regrowth. No fire or poison hazard. Used dry or as a spray.

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Manufacturers of Weed Killers Since 1912

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the HIRED HAND that Never Gets Tired!

"Mow-All" the grass and weeds. Try Moz-All for the Best. Give your lawn a "treat". Trim fence rows, big yards, orchards, acreages. Zip through heavy weeds, dense brush. Solve the leaf problem without raking—burning. Get Going Today—See your Hardware or Implement Dealer—and have the Best Mowing you can get—or write to Box WF 56.

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DEPRESSION PRICES

We sell cheap—save 75%—new and used tractor parts—130 makes and models—1956 catalog ready—send 25c—refundable.

Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota

Why carrier's schedule varies

(Continued from last page)

during bad weather too. Rain, snow, or shine—the mail has to be delivered.

I grew up on a farm and used to meet our postman quite often. At that time I thought he was a moody person. Some days he would stop for a few minutes' chat, and on other days he hurried away with a curt, "Good morning."

Now that I carry the mail, I understand. A carrier likes to stop and talk about the crops and weather, but he also has a schedule he tries to stay on.

If he is late or has heavy mail, he seldom stops for a visit, because he is afraid that someone further down his route is standing in the heat or cold waiting for him. If your carrier seems to be in a hurry, for the sake of your neighbors, don't detain him. Your neighbor will be the loser.

When he is late, don't blame him too much, because there are hundreds of things that can throw him off schedule. Maybe he had a flat. A bridge or culvert could have washed out, causing him to detour. Most carriers try to drive good cars. But no vehicle, old or new, is immune to breakdowns.

Unless your carrier has all hard-surface roads, you can expect him to be late every time it rains. Usually a carrier is a few minutes late on Monday. On that day, he has two days' mail.

On Monday, he also has more C.O.D. packages, special delivery letters and registered letters that must be delivered to the patron's house if someone doesn't meet him at the mailbox to sign for them.

If your carrier accidently leaves someone else's letter in your box, just put it back with a note saying, "Doesn't belong here." He will pick it up the next day and see that it reaches the rightful owner.

If a carrier continues to put the wrong mail in your box, meet him and tactfully give him a list of the members of your family. If he is doing something wrong, tell him about it. Most carriers appreciate constructive criticism from patrons.

If he refuses to take your helpful hints, then it is time for you to report him to the local postmaster. If he continues to be grouchy and unreasonable, simply circulate a petition around your route and have him fired or transferred. If most of the patrons feel that their carrier isn't honest or efficient, they can get rid of him—and they should.

However, few carriers fail to please the majority of their patrons. It's almost impossible to serve the same people month after month and year after year without growing to like them.

When a carrier likes his patrons, serving them is a pleasure instead of work. Day by day, he finds himself striving to give them better and better service because they are special friends of his.

+ FAST CASH DISCOUNTS!

This year Sargent gives you a big, additional reason to get pigs off on the profit road speedily and efficiently with new power-packed Sargent Special Pig Starter. For Sargent now guarantees you a cash saving every step of the way from pig to packer!

Yes, every bag of Special Pig Starter you buy carries a cash discount coupon worth 12½c toward the purchase of Sargent *Pig Grower Concentrate.* This is the preferred pork-maker that puts stretch and frame on hogs. Coupons on Pig Grower Concentrate bags, in turn, apply on Sargent *Minral Meal,* famous for tieing on that packer-preferred, meat-type finish. In addition to all this you get the regular Sargent money-back guarantee of satisfaction.

Think of the saving to you. If you feed out 100 hogs this way, you save $12.50 in cash coupons alone—over and above the economical top market finish Sargent puts on your hogs.

this year be a 2-WAY WINNER

Do as hundreds of successful hog raisers in the Mid West do. Feed the profitable Sargent way — all the way! Take Step No. 1 now — Start those pigs on Sargent Special Pig Starter. See your Sargent Feed Dealer right away!

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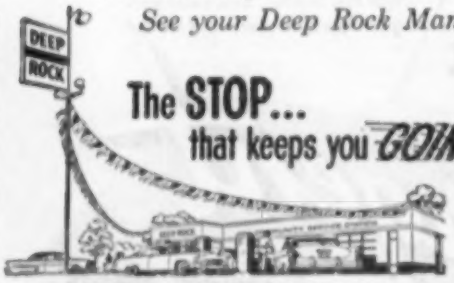

The STOP... that keeps you GOING

DEEP ROCK

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Should you . . .

Plant late to avoid borers?

"No," says borer control expert. And here's why:

DON'T delay corn planting in an attempt to sidestep corn borer damage.

That's the advice this year from Dr. T. A. Brindley, head of the Regional Corn Borer Research Laboratory at Ankeny.

Brindley emphasizes the point despite the fact that he's expecting some heavy borer infestations this year in the western Corn Belt.

It's true that late-planted corn is less likely to be damaged by first brood borers, Brindley says. But late-planted corn also is more likely to be attacked by second brood borers.

And heavy infestations of both broods seldom occur in the same field. Usually you have one or the other—if you have borers at all.

"So plant at the normal time," Brindley suggests. "Better take on the first brood borers. They're easier to control."

Second brood infestations often are heavier and more spread out than first brood infestations, Brindley points out. And second brood borers are harder to kill.

"We think we're doing awfully well if we get a 65-to-70 percent kill on second brood borers," Brindley says. That's considerably below a "good kill" on first brood borers.

Also, control of second brood borers may involve high clearance equipment which relatively few farmers own.

Tests have shown that corn planted during the first half of May usually outyields corn that's planted in late May or early June, Brindley points out.

"You might lose more than you would gain in delaying planting," Brindley says.

Seriousness of the borer problem this year will depend, of course, on developments of the next few weeks. However, last fall's borer population was an indication of trouble.

Borer control pays off if infestations develop. In Ankeny tests last year, control of the first brood resulted in yield increases of seven to 15 bushels per acre, compared with untreated plots.

New granular DDT may make borer control easier this year for many farmers. Equipment used in applying the granular material is easier to operate, adjust, clean and maintain than are spray rigs. Also, there's no water to haul. And no mixing of materials is necessary.

Three years of research indicates that granular DDT controls borers as effectively as DDT spray or dust—sometimes more effectively.

Another advantage in using granular DDT is that the timing of applications for borer control may not be quite so critical as when sprays or dusts are used. Timing still is important tho.

Best first brood borer control has resulted when insecticides were applied at the time 75 percent of the plants show evidence of leaf feeding by borers. That has been true of all insecticides tested at the Ankeny research farm, Brindley says.

Here's a point to remember in regard to corn borer leaf feeding. Some folks became confused last year when 12-spotted cucumber beetles started chewing on corn leaves.

Borers feed in the whorl of the corn plant. And "shot holes" which result from borer feeding will be found growing out of the whorl. If you want to be sure that the shot-holing is the result of borer feeding, there's an easy way to check. Just pull the top out of a corn plant and unroll the leaves. If borers are present, you'll find 'em there.

Play It Safe!

Junior liked to travel fast;
Will this journey be his last?
—Beth Wilcoxson

Timely use of the rotary hoe or some other shallow cultivation implement is one of the most effective and economical weapons against weeds in soybeans. Pictured is Earl Hayes of Grundy county, Iowa.

Control weeds in soybeans

How much yield reduction from weeds? What's practical method of control?

NO FARMER wants weeds in his soybean field. They make combining difficult. And they rob soybeans of moisture and plant food.

How much do weeds reduce soybean yields? That depends, of course, on how many weeds you have.

Iowa State College tests indicate that "moderate" weed infestations reduce soybean yields three or four bushels per acre.

With usual cultivation, you should have no more than a moderate infestation of weeds in most soybean fields. And you might do better than that.

So on most fields, extra effort to control weeds might give you an extra three or four bushels of beans per acre. That's if you could find a way to control every weed.

All this is worth considering if you're thinking about chemical control of weeds in soybeans. Is the extra expense justified?

Weed control experts are quick to admit that they haven't yet found a "perfect" chemical for control of weeds in soybeans. Some chemicals, however, have shown promise.

But the chemicals approved for soybean weed control must be used as pre-emergence treatments. And their effectiveness varies according to weather and soil moisture conditions. There's also risk of injury to soybean seedlings.

Added to that is the fact that the weeds which survive normal cultivation might be greatly reduced by more thoro and timely cultivations early in the season. It's much cheaper to go over the field an extra time with the rotary hoe than to apply pre-emergence herbicides.

This doesn't mean that you should disregard the possibility of chemical weed control in soybeans. It might pay off—particularly on fields which have a history of heavy weed infestations. But it does mean that you should consider the odds before you go ahead with chemicals.

What you want is a weed control program that combines the top effectiveness with top economy—a practical program. Here's what weed control and soybean growing specialists at Iowa State College suggest:

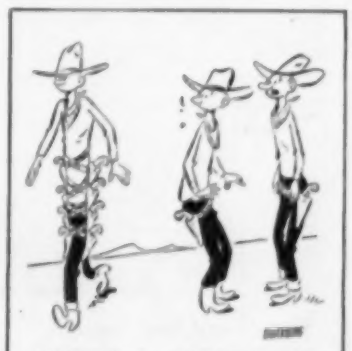
1. Plant soybeans on rotated crop land. This avoids build-up of weeds which compete with soybeans better than with other crops.

2. Time your operations in preparing the seedbed so that one or more crops of annual weeds is destroyed prior to planting soybeans. In other words, give weeds a chance to start. Then kill 'em before planting.

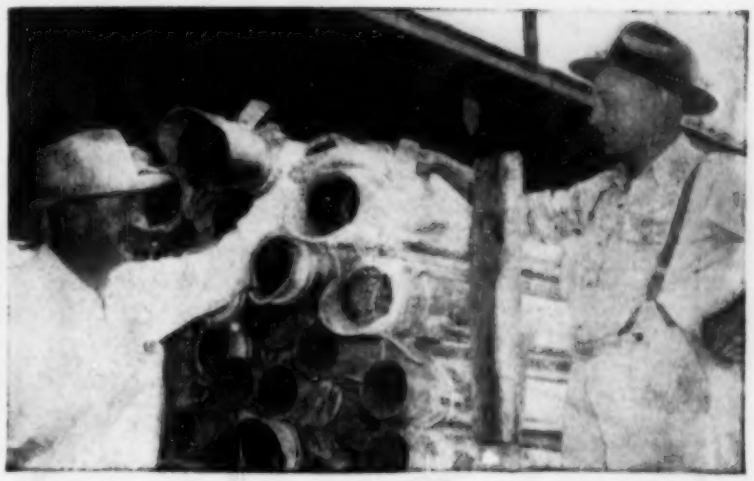
3. Don't plant soybeans until the soil is warm enough to insure rapid emergence of beans ahead of weeds.

4. Use your rotary hoe or some other shallow cultivation implements on rowed or solid-drilled beans to kill germinating weeds while they're still "in the white."

5. Follow up with careful and timely shovel cultivations in row-planted beans.



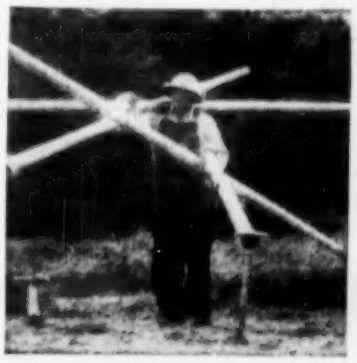
"Slim is a mighty mean man to tangle with."



HARVESTS FINEST CROPS DURING DROUGHT

"Be broke today without my sprinkler irrigation system," says truck farmer

Henry Smith, produce grower, says, "I bought my system in '50 and if you don't even count the first years, it paid for itself *During the Drought* in 1954." Mr. Smith tells of getting $1,500 for collards that he wouldn't have gotten out of the ground without his Alcoa® Aluminum Pipe system.



Mr. Smith hasn't replaced a piece of the rugged Alcoa Aluminum Pipe in over five years of tough service. Full thickness, highly corrosion resistant, it does every irrigation job, doesn't require finicky handling. Mr. Smith also finds its light weight makes it easy to string over his hilly land.

Henry Gramling, Alcoa Aluminum Pipe dealer, was Mr. Smith's adviser. Mr. Smith says, "The Gramling service department gives me sound advice and prompt attention."

There is more Alcoa Aluminum Irrigation Pipe in service than all other brands combined. For the name of your local distributor of irrigation systems using Alcoa Aluminum Irrigation Pipe, fill out the coupon below.

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Tells you how to make malathion fly sprays

- Straight malathion sprays.
- Bait sprays (with sugar, molasses or corn syrup).

Tells you where and how to apply malathion sprays

- In and around dairy barns, poultry houses and other farm buildings, on manure piles and garbage heaps, on barnyard fences and corrals, on the ground around water troughs—and on similar places where flies gather or breed.
- Around the home—patios, breezeways, barbecue areas, garbage pails.

To get maximum fly control for every dollar spent!

- Malathion kills flies resistant to previously used materials.
- Kills fly maggots.
- Residual up to three weeks, depending on local conditions.
- Quickly effective.
- Low cost.

Malathion is recommended for fly control by all 48 states and the USDA.

Malathion insecticides are available from well-known manufacturers (under their own trade names) in wettable powder, emulsifiable liquid, and as dry baits. See your regular supplier. Be sure to look for MALATHION on the label.

MAIL THIS COUPON now to get all facts on malathion—the preferred insecticide for fly control.

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AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
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Please send me free copy of "KILL FLIES WITH MALATHION."
Name
Address

Keep tractor engines warm

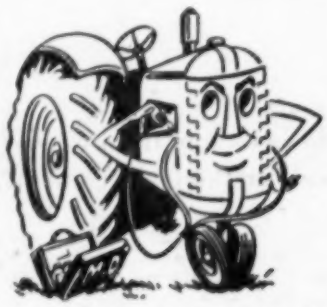
That's right. Underheating is often more of a problem than over-heating

HOT weather and heavy loads call for a cooling system that is in top shape.

Cool water flows up thru the engine carrying away any excess heat. Then the heated water flows down thru the radiator where it loses that heat to the air. Cooling of the water is hurried by the extra air the fan draws thru the radiator.

Anything that interferes with proper air or water flow can cause trouble.

So where do you start to get your system ready for summer?



1. Check the system for leaks. These will be easiest to find while antifreeze is still in the system.

Most radiator repairs are best done at a radiator shop.

You may also find plugs in the cylinder head or block that need replacing.

Hoses may be hard and cracked.

2. Check the entire system for worn out or damaged parts.

The fan must be balanced and not bent out of shape. Otherwise, it may not move enough air to cool the water.

The fan belt should be tight and in good condition.

Check to see that dirt or trash have not plugged the grill (or shutters) and radiator core. Keep an eye on this thru the whole season — particularly in corn picking.

If your engine has a water pump, check it for leaks and wear. With proper lubrication, it should run a long time without trouble.

3. Then drain and flush the cooling system.

Flushing removes much of the loose rust accumulation. Run clean water in the radiator until it comes out clean at the drain.

Rust or lime accumulations can cut down the size of the water passages in the engine. This reduces the amount of cooling water that flows thru the system. And slows the transfer of heat from the engine to the water.

The result is "hot spots" that harm the engine.

If these deposits are a problem, chemicals can be used to help clean out the cooling system. Use these chemicals carefully. And according to directions.

4. When the whole system has been checked, then re-fill with clean water. Be sure the water is clean.

Use soft water if you want to

(Continued on next page)

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Let The BRADY Do The Grazing

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INCLUDES ALL ATTACHMENTS TO QUICKLY CONVERT TO FORAGE HARVESTER

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With the BRADY cattle no longer go to pasture. They eat fresh, green forage from field bunks while the BRADY does the grazing. Surplus forage is stored in silos or stacks for dry summer and winter feeding. All grass, cornstalks, row crops, are utilized at the height of their nutritional value with the BRADY Low-Cost Dry Lot Feeding Program.

EVERY FARMER can now own a FORAGE CHOPPER.

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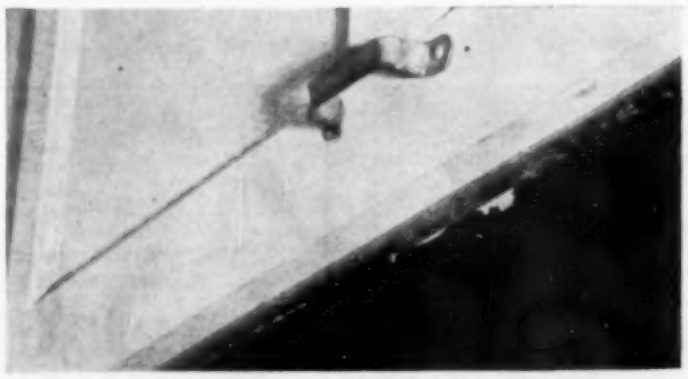
Tight door seal . . .



Small rubber hose is nailed to the lower edge of the overhead doors on Ray Creelman's machine shed in Des Moines county, Iowa. This makes good weather stripping and takes up jar when door is pulled down.

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Enough to spray all your fence rows and part of your fields—

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OR WITH ANY CENTURY TRAILER-SPRAYER

NOW ABOUT SAME PRICE AS TRACTOR-MOUNTED

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HENKE POWER TAKE-OFF CORNSHELLER DRIVE

Fits M. M. Model E or John Deere No. 6. Can be adapted to fit any make corn sheller. Heavy duty gears and chain drive. Uses Tractor P.T.O. No slippage. Does top job economically.

HEAVY DUTY ROLLER MILL

Truck or Trailer Mounting. New! Run by power take off, motor or tractor belt. 4 sizes. Finest workmanship.

Write for literature and prices
HENKE MFG. CO., Columbus 5, Neb.

Best operating temperature

(Continued from last page)

prevent further lime deposits in the engine.

Add a rust inhibitor. This is especially important when you use soft water.

Following these four points should have you all set to go.

All thru the season, you'll want to keep close watch on engine operating temperatures.

Symptoms of over-heating are rapid boiling away of water in

the cooling system. Also, poor engine performance.

Temperature of the cooling water should be kept just below the point where it boils away rapidly. Most tractors are intended to operate at about 180 degrees F.

Under-heating is more often a problem than over-heating.

Experiments show over three times more wear on cylinders when operating temperature is dropped to 140 degrees.

If engine adjustment is good and load isn't too heavy, temperature is controlled by (1) shutters or curtains on the radiator, or (2) thermostat.

If your engine was designed for use with a thermostat, it is best not to operate without one.

Engine temperature is important. And it pays big to keep it in the proper range.

Moisture Test For Grass Silage

One of the common problems in making grass silage is figuring moisture percentage.

When moisture is above 65 percent, the silage seeps. This reduces the feeding value and is messy in the feedlot.

G. A. Williams, Purdue University dairyman, suggests this test for moisture in chopped green forage: Squeeze some chopped forage into a small ball, and hold it between your hands for 20-30 seconds. Then release pressure suddenly.

If the ball holds it shape and there is considerable free juice, the forage is about 75 percent moisture.

When the ball holds its shape but there is very little free juice —70-75 percent moisture.

When the ball falls apart slowly and there is no free juice—60-70 percent moisture.

When the ball falls apart rapidly—less than 60 percent moisture.

WELL MAYBE IF all your dreams came true, so also would your nightmares.—Kossuth County Advance.

ECONOMY MINDED FARMERS LIKE Peebles' HOGBLOC

New Easy-to-feed Whey-Vitamin Block Keeps Pigs Healthy and Growing Fast

EVERY hog farmer knows that healthy, fast-growing pigs return the greatest profit. And today, whether you're feeding mostly home-grown grains or grain and commercial supplement, Peebles' Hogbloc will help condition your animals and keep them coming fast.

Each 50-lb. Hogbloc is packed with all the conditioning benefits of 60 gal. of fresh liquid whey . . . including vitamins B_{12}, D_2, niacin and riboflavin, plus health-giving lactose (milk sugar) and natural lactic acid.

These are the nutrients that make whey-fed hogs healthier, faster gaining, more resistant to disease. And Peebles' Hogblocs provide all these benefits with none of the bother of slop feeding.

Peebles' new whey-vitamin blocks for hogs are moist, appetizing and firm. They withstand rain, cold and heat . . . let hogs eat what they need without over-eating or wasting.

Ask your dealer for Peebles' Hogblocs. Write for FREE folder (K-5), "New Ways to Feed Whey." Western Condensing Company, Appleton, Wisconsin.

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY
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Stake block to ground for easy self-feeding

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ANCHOR
The HOG CHOLERA VACCINE
True-Vac
with the Safety-Serum Balancer

for SIMPLE, SAFE, INEXPENSIVE PROTECTION against HOG CHOLERA

Here's what Orville Kerkhoff of Audubon, Iowa, reports:

"I have used Anchor True-Vac for protection against hog cholera for the past two years. I like it because it is simple to use and inexpensive in comparison with the old live virus and serum method. I like it also because it doesn't introduce live virus on your farm."

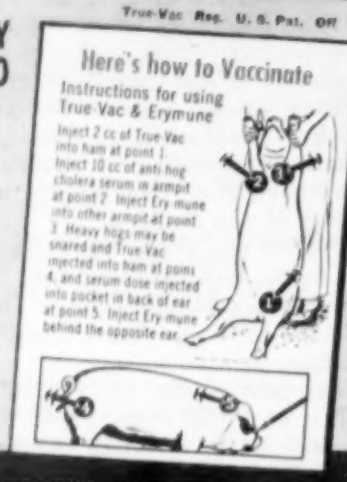
True-Vac Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

DOUBLE UP ON SAFETY AND SAVE MONEY, TOO

Use ANCHOR TRUE-VAC to control hog cholera and ANCHOR ERY-MUNE to immunize against erysipelas. Anyone who raises hogs can safely do his own vaccinating and save up to 76 cents a head.

ASK FOR TRUE-VAC and ERY-MUNE by NAME

Your animal health dealer has them



ANCHOR

Also ask, or write, for FREE completely illustrated vaccinating chart for all farm animals

ANCHOR SERUM COMPANY St. Joseph, Missouri

GUARANTEED TO BE THE MOST COMFORTABLE WORK CLOTHING YOU'VE EVER WORN OR YOUR MONEY BACK

Super Flint

Super Flint Work Wear must be good, because they're guaranteed to be the most comfortable. Wear any Super Flint garment for one week, and if you don't agree it's the most comfortable, your money will be refunded. All Super Flint work wear are backed by almost 100 years of experience and craftsmanship in making fine clothing. Easy to wash and Sanforized to prevent shrinkage. Ask your dealer about the complete line of Super Flint today. *All Super Flint overalls feature "Wear Ease" elastic suspenders.*

"WEAR EASE"... suspenders "lasts the life of the garment". Wear Super Flint with "Wear Ease"—it's the suspender that makes Super Flint overalls comfortable. Light as a feather on your shoulder and never binding.

Manufacturers of Quality Work Wear for Almost 100 Years

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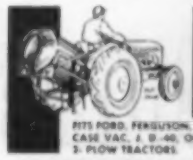
KILL RATS QUICKER!

The first nibble of STEARNS' kills in minutes or hours (not days or weeks). Contains HM-75, irresistible rat lure. Doomed rats seek air, water, and die outside. Used by gov't agencies. Also kills mice, roaches, burrowing animals. **AT DEALERS, ONLY 49¢**

STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE



TRANSPORTS WHILE MIXING... DUMPS HYDRAULICALLY

FITS FORD, FERGUSON, AC-WD, IHC SUPER C, M & M, CASE VAC, J D-40, OLIVER 55, AND OTHER 3- OR 3- PLOW TRACTORS. Unconditionally Guaranteed

Universal Transmix® transports, mixes, and hydraulically dumps cement, stock feed, silage, water, and dirt. Mixes one bag of cement 5 to 1. Can be attached or removed in 15 minutes. Barrel revolves on rubber wheels. Silent operation—no gears or chains to wear out. PTO driven.

See Your Dealer or Write Direct
UNIVERSAL PULLEYS COMPANY
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Stretch tractor engine life

Service your air cleaner often for extra years from your tractor engine

YOU expect a new tractor to give years of service. And it should.

But you could ruin the same engine in a half-day. Just take the air cleaner off, and work in a dusty field.

The air cleaner's job is simple but big. It removes dust and dirt from the air before it goes into the engine. Since that could be more than 5,000 cubic feet per hour, you can see how efficient it must be.

Most cleaners are the oil bath type.

Large pieces of chaff and dirt are removed by a filter cap on the top of the intake stack. The air flows down the stack and strikes the cup at the bottom of the cleaner. Then it flows back up thru the metal mesh filter element, and out to the carburetor.

The cup at the bottom of the cleaner holds the oil. The flowing air draws the oil up into the filtering mesh. This makes the mesh a more effective filter.

By the time the air is thru the oil-soaked mesh, most of the dust—the abrasive, wear-producing material—is removed. Thus the cylinder walls, pistons and rings are protected.

There are two things you must consider if you want maximum protection: (1) physical condition of the cleaner and (2) how clean it is.

Physical condition means dents, holes or any damage that might allow air to pass unfiltered.

The seal where the cup fits on the bottom should be tight. The hose connecting carburetor to cleaner should be soft and flexible. Otherwise it might crack and allow unfiltered air directly into the carburetor.

If your cleaner is in good condition, keeping it clean is up to you.

The manufacturer of your cleaner has provided instructions. Follow them for best results.

He probably says to clean daily, or even more often, when you operate in very dusty conditions. Under normal conditions, it is safe to run longer before cleaning.

Of course, your judgment is important in cleaner servicing. You need to look at it frequently.

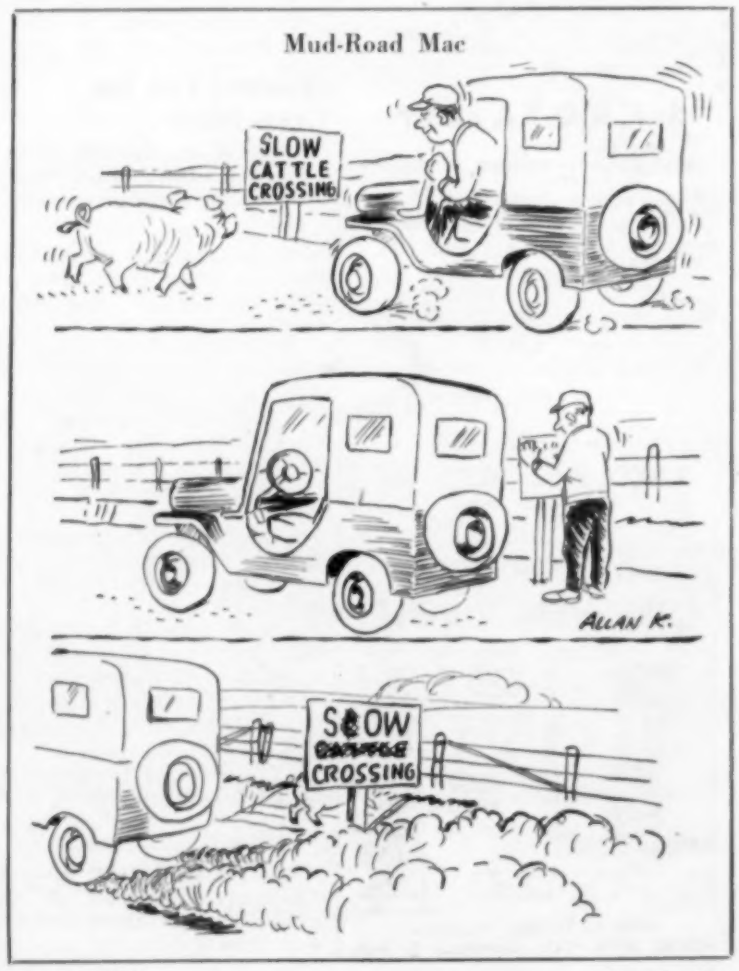
You should clean it before it gets very dirty. If the oil is losing its bright, new look, the cleaner should be serviced.

Servicing the cleaner is simple. (1) Remove the cup. (2) Throw away the oil. (3) Clean out the dirt. (4) And put in new oil.

The new oil will clean the mesh element.

Good care for your air cleaner can stretch the life of your tractor engine.

Mud-Road Mac



Service bureau

Can Seal Only His Own Corn

To the Editor: My renter sealed his corn. He wants to buy mine to seal. Can he do this? Can I seal it if I can find suitable storage space? —K. A., Hancock county, Iowa.

Your renter can't seal his own corn and then buy your share to seal. He is allowed to seal his share of the corn crop which he produced on your farm, provided acreage allotments were observed.

You can seal your share of the corn that was produced on this farm unless you have other farms on which you overplanted your allotment. You have until May 31 to seal the corn.

Fishing Laws Apply To Private Ponds?

To the Editor: Who has control of fishing in private ponds? If I build a pond and stock it with fish, can I catch them anytime I want to fish? —B. N., Ringgold county, Iowa.

Answer to this question depends on where you get the fish for stocking.

If you get fish for stocking from the Iowa Conservation Commission, you will have to observe all Iowa fishing laws.

But if you get the fish from a legal, private source, then you have control over when to fish, what method to use in catching the fish and the size and number of fish that can be caught.

Wants To Put Oats In Silo

To the Editor: We plan to fill our silo with oat silage. Will it be necessary to put more bands around it to hold the oat silage? We have been using the silo for corn silage.—R. F., Mitchell county, Iowa.

If your silo has performed satisfactorily with corn silage, you won't need put more bands on the silo to hold oat silage. Oat silage, when harvested at the right stage of maturity, is comparatively light. The stems of the straw are hollow, and air is trapped in the stems. This makes the oat silage lighter.

Lease Doesn't Change Liability

To the Editor: Does the liability of a land owner for accidents on his farm, whether by the tenant or anyone else, cease after leasing to a tenant?—K. P., Buena Vista county, Iowa.

This question is difficult to answer without a particular fact situation to deal with.

Generally, it can be said that the liability of the landlord for accidents on his property is not eliminated by leasing the property to another.

For instance, if the property had a concealed defect at the time the tenant took possession and the defect was known to the owner but unknown to the tenant, the owner may be liable for injury to the tenant occurring as a result of the defect. Any particular question of liability depends on the facts and circumstances of each case.

The foregoing is intended to inform and not to advise. Facts may change the application of the general principle expressed. It's recommended that the inquirer consult a local lawyer.

Legal inquiries addressed to the Service Bureau are answered by the Public Information Committee of the Iowa State Bar Association as a public service.

Paid Too Much For Feed

To the Editor: Recently we bought feed that was represented to us as yeast feed. We didn't see the analysis tag until we got the feed. It is a mineral supplement, and we don't think it is a very good one. I have been buying mineral supplement for $70 a ton. This salesman talked me out of $250 for a ton of this "so-called" yeast feed. Is there anyway we can get our money back? The salesman said if we weren't satisfied, we could return the feed and get our money. Now we can't locate him.—H. N., Marshall county, Iowa.

You can't do anything unless you can find the salesman. If you think the feed was misrepresented to you, see your county sheriff.

When buying feed, always look at the analysis tag on the bag before buying the feed. Then use your own judgment on how good the feed is, based on other feed you have used. Your local feed dealer can get you any kind of feed manufactured. And you can find him if you aren't satisfied.

The Iowa department of agriculture is charged with enforcing feed laws. The department will welcome such information as you sent to the Service Bureau. Write to: Iowa Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Des Moines.

"Sometimes I think you don't appreciate a nice barn to come home to."

Cuts clean and fast. NEW IDEA full-trailing mower is fast, smooth, and reliable.

Quickest on-and-off

This mower is fast, smooth, reliable

You need a fast, reliable mower to help you take advantage of the right weather to make quality hay. Here are three reasons why the NEW IDEA full-trailing mower fits those needs.

1. **Fast and easy.** Mower can be attached or detached from tractor in minutes. Tilt lever is easy to operate, permits mowing under varied cutting conditions. Cutter bar is lifted mechanically by PTO power. Ratchet slip clutch protects main power shaft and knife against breakage if jammed.
2. **Sounds right, cuts right.** There's a thrill to the sound of a NEW IDEA mower. Honed and tuned to close tolerances, it never clatters. Because of efficient weight distribution, this mower trails perfectly. You save time, too, because you can make square turns easily. You can rely on your NEW IDEA mower to cut steadily and cleanly.
3. **Quality engineered.** Sturdy frame construction keeps all parts in alignment. Crankshaft bearings sealed to keep dirt out. Precision built gear case is smooth, quiet in operation. Fly wheel is shielded. In every detail, this mower is built to be stronger than necessary, to last longer.

See this and other NEW IDEA mowers at your NEW IDEA dealer's. Or ask for a demonstration. Write for literature with full details. You cut quality hay the NEW IDEA way.

Write for FREE booklet on making quality hay.

Best idea yet . . . get a New Idea

NEW IDEA Farm Equipment Co., Div. of AVCO Distr. Corp.
Dept. 1769, Coldwater, Ohio

The simplest chores will make any little girl happy. Using the rotary beater for beating eggs or mixing a pudding satisfies her longing to help mother.

Your little girl wants to cook

REMEMBER how you watched grown-ups cook and bake when you were a little girl? You wondered how long it would be until you could make a fluffy white frosting and spread it all over a cake.

You were sure you'd leave more frosting in the bowl for little girls and boys than these grownups did.

Maybe you begged to help, too.

A few of you were brushed aside with "You're too little."

But many of you will remember wonderful days with your mother in that big old fashioned kitchen. You helped her in so many ways: You greased the cookie pans. You pressed a big fat raisin in the middle of each molasses cookie. And kneeling on a chair to make you taller, you even beat the eggs sometimes.

And maybe that's why you enjoy cooking and baking today. You had encouragement when your interest was high.

"Children make such a mess," some mothers argue, "and they spoil some of the foods, too."

"But isn't that to be expected when they're learning?" another mother asks.

"Think of what we go thru when children learn to play the piano. But we put up with it, hoping some day they'll play a tune."

Learning to cook takes practice, too. And your little girl will grow up to be a much better homemaker if she knows how to cook. Marriage continues to be the career most women follow. So, why not train girls for it? There's no better place to start than in the home.

Just as soon as a little girl shows an interest in cooking or baking, she should be allowed to "help."

If she's only four or five years, she can help in simple tasks like these. She can beat the eggs when you make baked custard, or fill the cavities with cinnamon and sugar when you're having baked apples for dessert.

And she'll think she's made the gelatine dessert if you let her empty the package into a bowl and stir it after you've added the hot water.

When she starts to use simple recipes, she'll need mother nearby to help her out at times.

She'll learn to work more efficiently if she first collects on a tray or pan the ingredients she's going to use, as well as the utensils she'll need.

Here are recipes a little girl from 10 to 12 can make. When she has made each recipe successfully she can attempt a dinner all by herself.

Let's start with desserts. Little girls like to make things that look pretty.

Chocolate Pudding

Heat in a double boiler or a heavy kettle one and one-half cups of milk. Mix together one-half cup sugar, four tablespoons cocoa, four tablespoons cornstarch and a pinch of salt. Then blend with one-half cup cold milk until smooth.

Add to the hot milk. Cook, until thickened, then two minutes, stirring constantly with wooden spoon. Add one teaspoon vanilla and pour into four or five dessert dishes.

Cool, and top with a tablespoon of fluffy whipped cream. Put a cherry or a little piece of bright red jelly on top of the whipped cream.

Youngsters like to make gelatine salads because they are so colorful. Here is an orange, cottage cheese salad.

Rinse a pudding mold or a glass baking dish in cold water. Peel, and cut up two oranges. Arrange in bottom of dish.

Prepare two packages orange gelatine. When cold, pour half of it over the sliced oranges. Chill, and when firm, spread with a layer of creamed cottage cheese. Pour over remaining gelatine. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Easy-to-Make Meat Loaves

Little meat loaves will be quite an accomplishment for the young cook. To make these, use one and one-half pounds ground beef. In a bowl, beat an egg. Add one and one-half teaspoons salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, two teaspoons chopped onion, one cup bread crumbs and one cup milk. Mix, and let stand a few minutes.

Add to the ground meat, and mix well with hand or a fork. Form meat into 12 little loaves. Wrap a strip of bacon around the edge, and fasten with a toothpick. Place in a shallow pan in a preheated oven at 400 degrees for 15 minutes, then at 350 degrees 20 to 30 minutes longer. Potatoes may be baked at the same time.

From the recipes given on this page, the little cook can plan her first dinner: individual meat loaves, baked potatoes, a buttered canned vegetable, molded fruit salad and chocolate pudding with whipped cream.

What a big day it will be for your little girl and you when she prepares that first meal all by herself.

First Prize Orange-Date-Nut Bread!

a festive flavor-treat with

Folger's Coffee

the Mountain-Grown coffee with the rich, distinctive flavor!

Mrs. C. E. Highlen of West Lafayette, Indiana, took top award in the Indianapolis Star contest with her delightful Orange-Date-Nut Bread.

Next time friends or neighbors come to call, serve up a warm welcome with plump, delicious slices of Mrs. Highlen's Orange-Date-Nut Bread and steaming cups of Folger's to make the snack a special treat!

That's because Folger's is a special blend of Mountain-Grown coffees . . . made to add nature's richest, most satisfying coffee flavor to every meal or snack.

Serve Mountain-Grown Folger's Coffee tomorrow—and discover the distinctive difference *yourself!*

FOLGER'S COFFEE . . . IT'S MOUNTAIN-GROWN

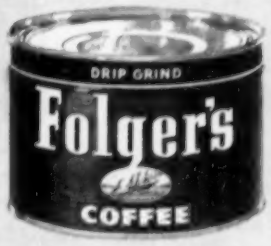
So extra rich in flavor that you are urged to use ¼ less than with lesser flavored brands.

MRS. HIGHLEN'S PRIZE-WINNING ORANGE-DATE-NUT BREAD

CUT OUT AND SAVE!

delightful with Folger's Coffee!

1 orange, medium sized • Boiling water • 1 cup dates • 2 tablespoons margarine • 1 teaspoon vanilla • 1 egg, beaten • 2 cups sifted all purpose flour • ¼ teaspoon salt • 1 teaspoon baking powder ½ teaspoon soda • 1 cup sugar • ½ cup chopped walnuts or pecans



Squeeze juice from orange and put in a one-cup measuring cup and fill with boiling water. Force orange rind and dates through coarse blade of food chopper. Add diluted orange juice to this mixture. Stir in margarine and let cool a few minutes. Stir in beaten egg and vanilla. Sift flour with salt, baking powder, soda and sugar. Beat well. Stir in nuts. Bake in greased 1-pound loaf pan in moderate oven (350 degrees) for 55 minutes. Cool in pan. It is best to slice day after being made. Makes one large loaf.

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Crisp and cool for summer

No. 1449. Those magic halters that are sew-easy. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 14, top, ⅞ yard of 39-inch; ¼ yard contrast; right, 1⅛ yards; left, ⅝ yard.

No. 8383. A fresh new version of the classic, in young sleeveless dress that's full-skirted. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 12, 4⅝ yards of 35-inch.

3 IN ONE PATTERN

1449
12-20
SEW-SIMPLES

1478
9-18

8383
10-20

No. 8344. Crisp as a cucumber and so cool—shirtwaister in half sizes, with colorful trim. Sizes 12½ to 24½. Size 14½, cap sleeve, 4¼ yards of 35-inch; ⅞ yard contrast.

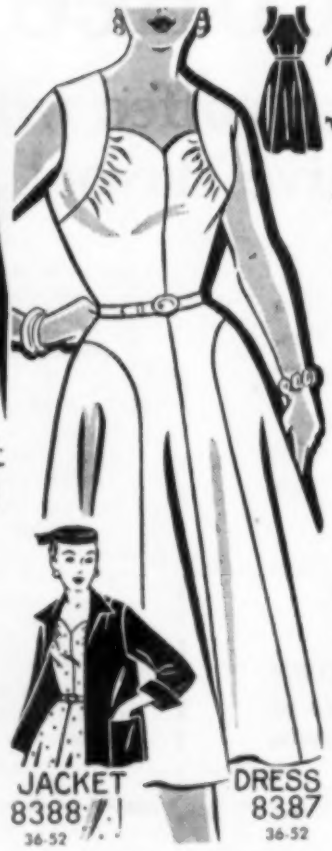
No. 8283. New one-button closing highlights this casual that can be monotone or with bold accents. Sizes 14 to 46. Size 16, cap sleeve, 4⅛ yards of 35-inch; ⅝ yard contrast.

8344
12½-24½

8283
14-46

No. 1478. Every junior loves the sheath—it's so flattering. This one has a bolero for companion. Sizes 9 to 18. Size 11, dress, 2⅞ yards of 35-inch; bolero, short sleeves, 1⅞ yards.

1432
3-8 yrs.



JACKET
8388
36-52

DRESS
8387
36-52

Nos. 8387 and 8388. Lovely sundress and jacket pair for matron. Sizes 36 to 52. Sizes 38, dress, 4⅝ yards of 35-inch. Size 38, jacket, 3¾ yards 35 or 39-inch.

No. 1432. Adorable button-back play dress with matching panties and bonnet. Sizes 3 to 8 years. Size 4, dress, 1¾ yards of 35-inch; panties, ⅜ yard; bonnet, ½ yard.

Patterns are 30 cents each, coin preferred. Address your orders to Pattern Department, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

FREEZERS

Sold - Serviced and on display at the following G-E authorized dealers

IOWA

ALBIA
Ochler Bros.
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CHARLES CITY
Meusel Hardware
CHEROKEE
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COLFAX
Barrett Radio & TV
DAYTON
Hansen Electric
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L. C. Luethye, Inc.
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Joca's Hardware
KNOXVILLE
Goodyear Store
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Hoffman Electric
LOHRVILLE
Headley Plumbing
LOST NATION
Lost Nation Department Store
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LOWDEN
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Allen & Appleby Electric
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MONROE
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NEVADA
Walker Furniture
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NEWELL
Newell Electric
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Ardel Electric
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VINTON
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WASHINGTON
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WEBSTER CITY
Goodyear Service Store
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WIOTA
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ILLINOIS

ELIZABETH
Gerkman Motor Sales

WHAT A BUY!

ONLY $248.88* FOR THIS BIG G-E FREEZER

Holds 389 pounds

SPECIAL LOW WEEKLY TERMS

Season's Best Freezer Buy

This 11-cubic-foot G-E Freezer is at the lowest price ever! It's a real special and brings you these famous G-E conveniences and advantages:

- All-aluminum liner for fast freezing
- Fast-freezer — quick-freezes up to 60 pounds of food
- Adjustable temperature control
- Automatic interior light
- Three storage baskets, two metal dividers, thermometer
- Easy-opening, counter-balanced lid
- Positive-action locking latch
- Cabinet—Perfect-Seal construction, bonderized for rust resistance
- Finish—baked enamel, prime coat electrostatically applied
- Insulation—Laminar glass fiber
- Sealed-in refrigerating mechanism
- Refrigerant—safe, odor-free
- Motor—one-quarter horsepower
- Condenser—wire type
- Five-year protection plan

**Distributors' recommended retail price. See your G-E dealer for exact terms. Price and specifications subject to change without notice.*

You can live better, more economically with a G-E Freezer

See this sensational freezer and other G-E values at your G-E dealer's

GENERAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY

Division of General Electric Company

General Electric Supply Co.
914 North 18th Street
Omaha, Nebraska

General Electric Supply Co.
108 E. 4th Street
Des Moines, Iowa

GENERAL ELECTRIC
FREEZERS

The singing Schoberts take time out for a song. With Mrs. Schobert at the piano, left to right are Judith, Joan, Kathleen and Howard Schobert.

"Singing farmer" tells how he saves time, work and money

MOOS AND MUSIC go together on the Howard Schobert farm near Papillion, Nebraska.

The Schoberts' herd of Grade A milk-producing Holsteins provides the moos. The music is furnished by the talented Mr. and Mrs. Schobert and family.

Though singing is strictly a hobby with Mr. Schobert, the telephone rings often with requests for him to sing at church and community affairs.

Besides selling milk into the Omaha market, Mr. Schobert raises corn, oats and hay on about 90 acres. An additional 30 acres are in red clover and pasture.

He changes work with his brother, Ralph, who has a farm several miles away.

"The time, money and driving we save by telephoning to plan our work, and that we save by working together, are a big help to both of us," says Mr. Schobert.

With four in her family, Mrs. Schobert is always on the lookout for ways to get things done with less time and effort. She telephones a neighbor lady to arrange to trade-off driving the older children to and from high school in town.

Several years ago, the school board, of which Mr. Schobert is a member, arranged for telephone service at their rural school. Mrs. Schobert says, "It gives all of us parents a good feeling to know that we can call the school — and that the teacher can call us."

On everyday jobs and in emergencies, too, the telephone is at work...helping farm families like the Schoberts' and yours to easier, safer and more pleasant living. NORTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Howard Schobert cleans milking equipment in his modern, well-kept milkhouse.

MRS. ALICE LAKE prepares a good meal in the attractive modern kitchen of the Arden Schulze home, Linn county, Iowa.

Cookery corner

Celery and Salmon Roll

1 can salmon
½ cup diced celery
½ cup mayonnaise
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Mix together.

DOUGH:
2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking power
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup butter
¾ cup milk

Roll dough thin. Spread salmon mixture on dough, and roll up like a jelly roll. Cut into one-inch slices. Bake for 25 minutes in a 350 degree oven. Serve hot with creamed peas.

Lime Ice

1 package lemon flavored gelatin
1 cup sugar
1 cup water

Boil sugar and water, and dissolve gelatin in it. Add juice of two lemons. Cool and let set. Add three cups skim milk. Beat well, and pour into ice cube trays. Beat several times during the freezing, and return to trays to freeze.

Sausage Potato Cakes

½ pound pork sausage
3 cups mashed potatoes
½ teaspoon salt
1 egg

Crumble, and brown the sausage in a skillet. Drain off the drippings. Add sausage and two tablespoons drippings to the mashed potatoes. Add salt. Beat egg, and add to potato and salt meat mixture. Make into patties, and fry in drippings on both sides. Serve with a pickle relish.

Dutch Lettuce

1 large head or equal amount of leaf lettuce
½ cup minced onion
1 tablespoon sugar
3 tablespoons vinegar
½ teaspoon salt
4 strips fried bacon, diced
bacon fat

Shred the lettuce. Add onions and seasonings. Add diced bacon and hot bacon fat. Toss lightly, and serve immediately.

Icebox Cheese Cake

2½ cups graham cracker crumbs
½ cup melted butter
1 teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons gelatin
1 cup cold water
3 eggs separated
1½ cups sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup heavy cream (whipped)
1 pound sieved cottage cheese

Combine two cups of cracker crumbs with butter and cinnamon. Line the bottom of a seven-inch round or square pan with crumbs, and place in refrigerator. Soften gelatin in one-half cup of cold water. Then dissolve over hot water. Beat the egg yolks. Combine with sugar and the remaining half cup of water. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Remove from heat. When cooled to lukewarm, add gelatin, stirring until dissolved. Pour this mixture over cottage cheese. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites and the whipping cream. Pour into crumb lined dish, and sprinkle with remaining crumbs. Chill, and serve.

Mrs. Herschel Morrison, Ringgold county, Iowa, wanted plenty of cupboard and counter space in the new 12 by 16 foot kitchen. Dining space is at the other end.

What used to be a closet in the old house is now a shiny new bathroom. Mrs. Morrison inspects the space that will be the medicine cabinet.

House 40 years old looks like new

Farm couple rebuild an old house for new home

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Morrison, Ringgold county, Iowa, decided to "semi-retire," they turned the home farm over to their son. For themselves, they bought an 80-acre plot of ground about a mile from the old homestead. "Far enough," said Mr. Morrison, "to help out in busy times and big enough to keep us both busy."

First job was to modernize the 40-year-old house on the new farm. They put in electricity and a water system. This made it possible to install a bathroom and modern fixtures in the kitchen.

They added a full basement and installed a central heating plant. They tore out old partitions and replastered old walls. They added more windows.

Result: An attractive modern house that looks like new.

RETIREMENT? Not yet! Mr. and Mrs. Morrison find there is a lot of work to do before they get settled on the new farm. The old house was structurally sound. Changes brought it up-to-date.

RUBBER COAT YOUR FLOORS

...and PAINT them at the same time

The toughest floor finish ever!

For the first time, actual, live *natural rubber* has been mixed with paint to give you a *perfect* finish for any floor on your farm. FLORPLY is *not* just "latex" or "rubber-base," but REAL rubber. Independent laboratory tests show that NATURAL RUBBER FLORPLY lasts *twice* as long as ordinary floor paints. FLORPLY "gives" with temperature and moisture changes, resists corrosion, oils and grease, acids and alkalis—it's a natural for your milk house floors *and walls*—and any other surfaces that get really *hard* wear.

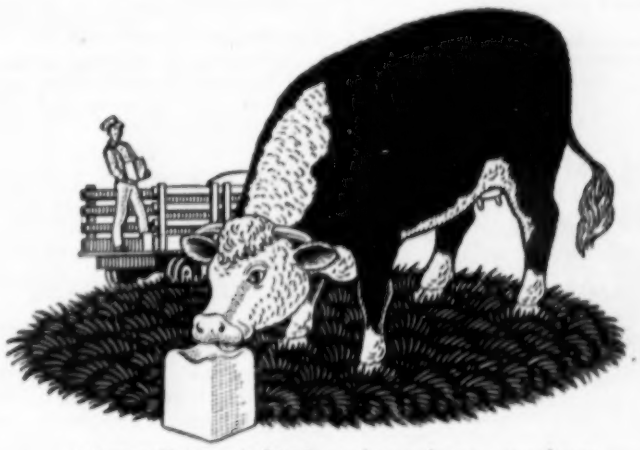
NATURAL RUBBER FLORPLY resists the kind of abuse only a farm can give—*fights back* with the "bounce" of natural rubber!

Use it inside and outside—on concrete, wood, metal, linoleum, plaster, brick or composition. Use NATURAL RUBBER FLORPLY any place you need a *tougher* floor surface.

Your FLORPLY dealer has a folder for you that answers *any* question you may have about the toughest floor paint in the world. Ask for FLORPLY, in 8 colors—made by the manufacturers of the most outstanding, tough, farm-tested finishes and products like "GRADE 1" House Paint, "ROOF-DRES" and "FORM-A-COTE."

MINNEAPOLIS • ST. PAUL
DES MOINES, IOWA
SIOUX FALLS PAINT & GLASS DIVISION
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

FORMAN FORD & CO.



Morton T-M Salt Blocks make good grass even better

All livestock on pasture need Morton TRACE MINERALIZED Salt

BEEF CATTLE, dairy cows, sheep and hogs all thrive on lush pasture. But even the best looking grass may be short of one or more of the essential trace minerals. That's why you should always supply Morton T-M Salt . . . it's so simple and inexpensive to put out Morton T-M Salt Blocks.

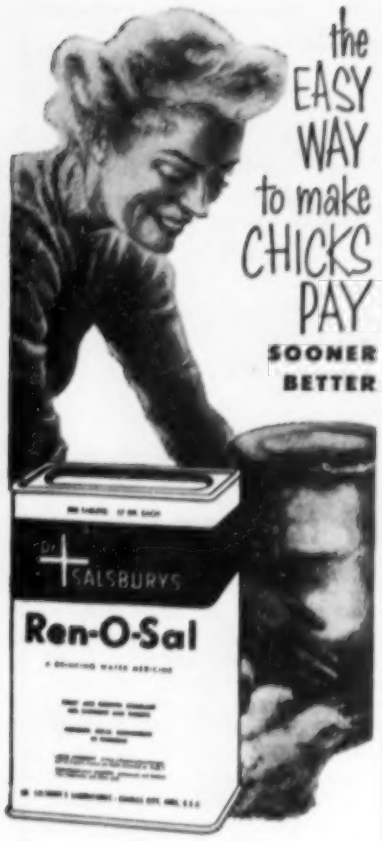
College feeding trials conclusively prove the need for trace minerals in the rations of all livestock. Most farm lands lack one or more of these minerals—**cobalt, iodine, copper, zinc, iron** or **manganese**. So feed Morton T-M Salt the year 'round to guard against deficiencies . . . assure yourself of *more* milk, *more* meat, *more* wool and a higher return from each feed dollar.

The cost* of Morton Trace-Mineralized Salt over ordinary salt is less than 1¢ per animal per week. *You know they need it. They know how much.* Feed it free choice. *It is the only kind* you *should use.*

*Less than ¾¢ more — Less than ⅜¢ more — Less than 1¢ more — Less than ¼¢ more

MORTON TM TRACE MINERALIZED SALT

At your feed dealer's—bags or blocks



Simply add convenient Ren-O-Sal tablets to the drinking water and birds of any age develop fast, lay sooner.

BETTER GROWTH—MORE EGGS. Pullets mature earlier, lay up to 15 days sooner! Continuous use improves development. Gives hens added vitality to lay as many as 12 extra eggs per bird!

PREVENTS COCCIDIOSIS. In proper dosage, Ren-O-Sal also prevents spread of cecal coccidiosis. Reduces stress, stunting, and feed losses. More birds live to pay a profit!

Start using Ren-O-Sal in the drinking water now. Ask your Dr. Salsbury's dealer or write for literature.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

When you need poultry medicines, ask for Dr. SALSBURYS

Help convalescent chickens do better with

Mix Avi-Tab in the feed and watch convalescent or sluggish chickens respond. This stomachic appetizer supplies trace minerals so essential for getting chickens back into good condition. Proven effective on millions of birds. Get Avi-Tab, today.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

CERTIFIED DUNLAP, BLAKEMORE, FREMIER, ROBINSON, BELLMAR 200-$2.50; 500-$5.50; 1,000-$10.00; 5,000-$45.00. GEM, STREAMLINER, SUPERFECTION EVERBEARING 100-$2.25; 500-$10.00. **GLADIOLUS**—LARGE FLOWERING, RAINBOW MIXTURE, 12 BEST GARDEN VARIETIES, GUARANTEED TO BLOOM, 50-$1.00. 20 MAMMOTH **RHUBARB** OR 30 **ASPARAGUS**, $1.00. FRESH PLANTS, PROMPT SHIPMENT.
IOWA NURSERY, FARMINGTON, IOWA

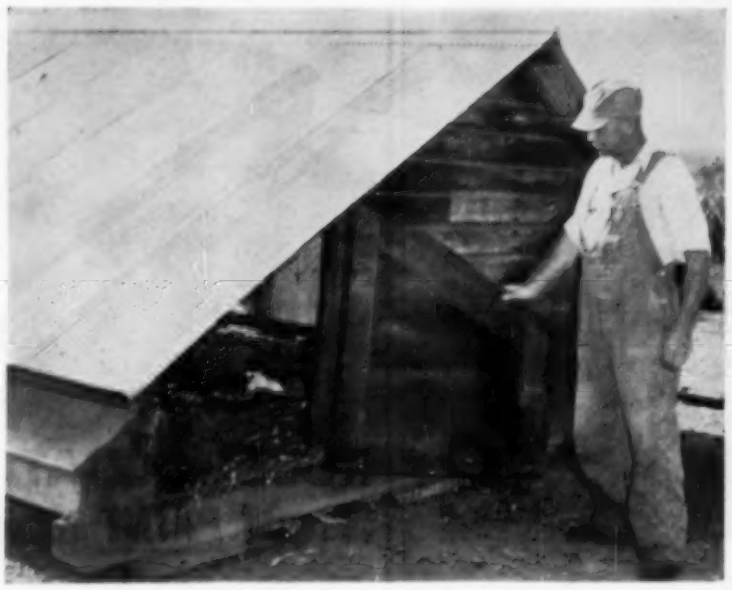
WEAVING—Women, make money weaving in your home during your spare time. Weave beautiful hand-loomed rugs, tweeds, draperies, suitings on Newcomb Loom. No previous experience necessary — easily operated. Rugs in great demand. Free illustrated catalog.
NEWCOMB LOOM CO.
Established 1898 Davenport 20, Iowa

MAY SPECIALS

EVERBEARING Gem or Superfection Strawberry, 100 $2.00; 250 $4.75. New 20th Century Everbearer, 50 $3.00; 100 $4.25. Dunlap or Robinson gerbnaberring, 100 $1.50; 250 $3.00. EVERBEARING RASPBERRY—Gerberry, bearing size, 12 $2.00; 25 $3.75. Asparagus 2 year roots, 50 $2.50; 100 $4.75. Postpaid.
WOLNIK NURSERY, NEW BUFFALO, MICH.

GERANIUMS—2 dozen strong young plants that will brighten up your home wonderfully this summer. Postpaid $2.50 to your home. Any Color or mixed.
BUCKLEY GERANIUM CO., Springfield, Illinois

TOMATO PLANTS—Large, hand selected, moss mossed. Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Rutgers, Baltimore. 200 $1.00; 300 $1.25; 500 $1.75; 1000 $3.00. Postpaid. Prompt Shipment. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.



Hinged back on this portable range shelter makes it possible to get young chicks or turkeys out on range early in the season. Back can be closed solidly during storms or opened during nice weather. Two-thirds of the back can be opened by folding back the hinged doors. The back is covered with wire netting. Door in front is for entrance and exit. On the Elmer Kregel farm, Clayton county, Iowa.

The farm flock

CHICKEN EGGS are nutritious foods. Eggs can be served in many different ways. Eggs are high in food value but low in calories. Therefore, eggs are good food for all ages.

▼ ▼ ▼

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION of the egg is as follows: Water, 65.5 percent; protein, 11.8 percent; fat, 11 percent, and ash, 11.7 percent.

▼ ▼ ▼

FRIED CHICKEN is a regular meal on many midwest farms this time of year. And many fryers are frozen for future use. Good fried chicken is hard to beat after a hard day's work.

▼ ▼ ▼

HELP PROMOTE egg sales by joining in the egg check-off during May. Your egg buyer will deduct 10 cents a case from your egg check. The money will then be sent to the Poultry and Egg National Board to be used to promote sales. If you don't want to participate in the check-off, your egg buyer won't deduct the money from your egg check.

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EGG PRODUCTION on Iowa farms during March totaled 484 million eggs. This equals the March, 1955, production of 484 million eggs, but is less than the 1945-54 average of 496 million eggs produced during March.

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IOWA FARM flocks averaged 1,953 eggs per 100 layers for March. This high rate of lay has been exceeded only once—in March, 1954—with 1,959 eggs per 100 layers. The 10-year average rate of lay for March is 1,771 eggs per 100 layers.

▼ ▼ ▼

CHICKS and young chickens on U. S. farms April 1 were estimated to be 178 million, five percent above last year. This year the hatch seems to be early, which is in sharp contrast to last year's very late hatch. This means that more pullets will begin laying in late June and July this year than normally.

▼ ▼ ▼

YOUNG CHICKS should be kept at least 400 feet from the old hens to prevent leukosis. W. R. Whitfield, extension poultryman at Iowa State College, says that one group of Iowa poultrymen who reported no incidence of the disease in their young birds last year said they kept them an average distance of 740 feet from their old hens. Those who had trouble with the disease had kept their chicks an average distance of 205 feet from other poultry.

▼ ▼ ▼

EGG PRODUCERS get more of the consumer dollar than any other farm product, says a USDA report. The average share of the food dollar is now 40 cents. But egg producers get 67 percent compared to 52 percent for pork, 64 percent for butter, 61 percent for beef and 14 percent for wheat.

▼ ▼ ▼

FARM FLOCK OWNERS who are against the egg grading law have written in to tell us about it. If you think your eggs are being graded too low, look for another buyer. All eggs are bought by grade, and you should be paid for producing high quality eggs.

▼ ▼ ▼

U. S. FARM FLOCKS laid one percent more eggs in March this year than last year. But seven percent less than the 10-year average.

▼ ▼ ▼

EGG PRODUCTION the first three months this year was one percent above the production during the first quarter of last year.

Profitable Practice keep **PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL** before your flock at all times

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell is a perfect egg-shell material. Helps you get maximum production of stronger-shelled eggs. And it costs only a nickel a year per hen.

In the bag with the big blue Pilot Wheel—at most good feed dealers

PILOT OYSTER SHELL FOR POULTRY

Oyster Shell Products Corporation
New Rochelle, N. Y. • St. Louis 9, Mo.

Special Sale!
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
6 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Selling at the 4-week-old price $52.50 per 100

For the next 2 weeks you can get full 6 week old White Leghorn Pullets for the same price as 4 weeks old. This year take STRAYN-KROST White Leghorns. Bred and hatched by a specialist who breeds and hatches White Leghorns only. Our new poultry breeding method, STRAYN-KROST combining of Hanson & Ghostley Strains, gives you more eggs. According to a leading State Ag College you get 10% better egg production with strain crossed breeding. These chicks are fully feathered—just use heat lamps at night. Also, 3-week old STRAYN-KROST pullets selling at the 2-week old price of $43.50 per 100. Send in cash in full for immediate shipment by express.

MAPLE DALE HATCHERY
Box 4, Austin, Minn.

Nagging Backache Sleepless Nights

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable . . . with restless, sleepless nights . . . don't wait . . . try Doan's Pills . . . get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

for your baby chicks **Walko TABLETS** at hatchery • druggist • feed store

U. S. APPROVED, PULLORUM CLEAN CHICKS. All popular breeds. Get complete prices. SPECIAL—Heavies, our choice $9.95. Table Assorted $2.95. Postage collect. **LANEVIEW**, formerly Sadie Stouffer Hatchery, Waddams Grove, Illinois.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS—$8.50 for 25; $16 for 50; Rouen and Colored Ducklings $9.50 for 25; $18 for 50. Postpaid. First Hatch April 17. Schwabel's Hatchery, Springbrook, Iowa.

MUMS EXTRA HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS. 10 gorgeous colors, $1. 20 kinds, $2. Postpaid. Burnette Gardens 27, Assumption, Illinois.

12 Jumbos from any size roll developed 35c with this ad only.
O. SKRUDLAND, LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN

Basket of eggs is being held by Art Ralle of Pocahontas county, Iowa. With him are Mrs. Ralle and daughter, Ginger. Eggs are gathered three times a day and marketed twice a week.

Are your hens making money?

Check your records of expenses and income to see if your hens are making a profit

YOU may wonder if your hens are making any money. It's hard to tell unless you keep good records.

Art Ralle, Pocahontas county, Iowa, farmer did some figuring last winter to see if his hens were making a profit.

He found that they were. Eggs then were at 40 cents per dozen. He figured each of his hens returned him 25 cents a month or $3 a year. Doesn't sound like much money, but multiply this by 600 hens, and you get a return of $1,800 a year.

Of course, that's based on an egg market of 40 cents per dozen for large grade A eggs, about the only kind Ralle produces. However, everyone knows the egg market often slips below 40 cents a dozen. Like in 1954 when Ralle got 16 cents a dozen for pullet eggs. What then? Not much room for profit on that kind of market is there?

"That's right," Ralle agrees, "I didn't make any money in 1954, but at least I broke even. I figure you've got to take the good years with the bad."

Ralle knows the poultry business from experience. He's been in it for 28 years, ever since he and Mrs. Ralle started farming.

Ralle believes there are four important steps to being a successful poultryman:

1. Keep a good flock. In the fall of 1954, the Ralles housed 630 pullets. When they sold them to make room for the 1955 flock, they counted 603 hens—less than a five percent death loss.

The breed which they buy have proved to be good layers. Production is usually over 80 percent. And last winter the flock maintained an 86 percent production—over 300 dozen a week. One day, they gathered 552 eggs or 89 percent production.

2. Keep expenses low. Ralle figures it costs him about 25 cents for every dozen eggs his hens produce. This includes housing, feed, water and electricity. Cutting corners helps too.

For example, they plan to put 700 chicks on range and house 630 pullets. Costs of 700 sexed pullets would be $224 at 32 cents each. But they buy them for $168 . . . a saving of $56.

They do it by buying 300 pullets at the higher cost and then pay only $18 per hundred for 800 straight run birds.

3. Have a reserve source of income. The 400 cockerels from the straight run lot are kept for capons. Cost of having them caponized at three to four weeks is 11 cents a bird. Capons have been good money makers for the Ralles—about $2.50 each at market time.

In case the bottom drops out of the egg and capon market, the Ralles have about 200 hogs to fall back on. In a poor egg year like 1954, despite good production, Ralles says he just broke even on his layers. So the hogs carried the load.

In 1955, it was just the other way round. With a fairly decent egg market, the hens helped offset poor hog prices.

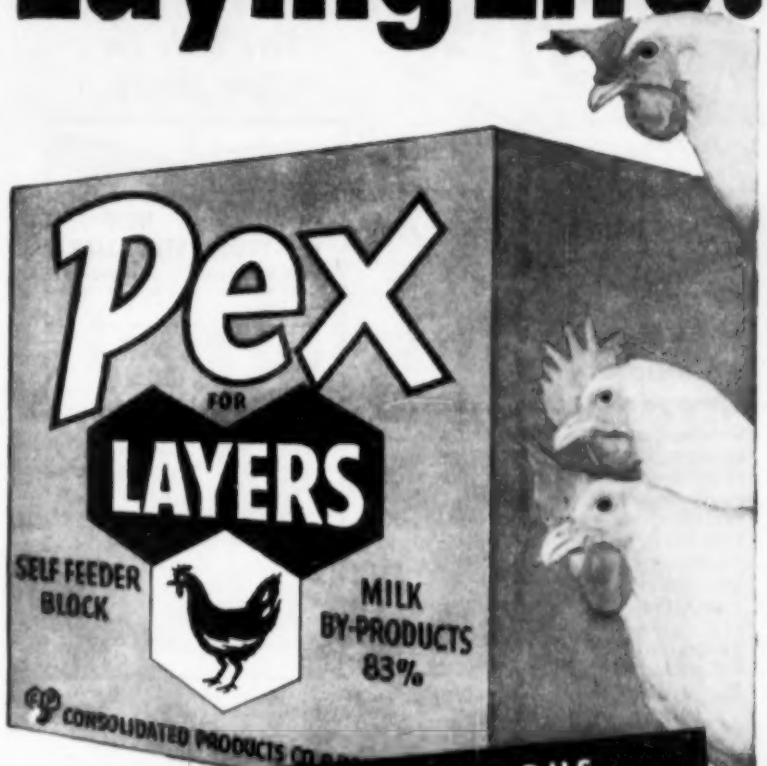
4. Have good housing. Ralle built a 24x60 foot frame laying house in 1952. By doing most of the work, he held the price down to about $2,400. The roof is self-supporting with no uprights in the center. Wide doors at each end make cleaning easier. Ralle drives his tractor thru the house and uses a manure scoop to pick up the litter.

A feed room was built in the laying house. Water is piped to the layers. And eggs are gathered three times a day and stored in a basement cave for twice a week pickup.

Good records are essential in determining whether you make a profit or lose money from your layers.

Study your records to see if you are making a profit. Records will also point out weak and strong spots in your operation. Maybe with some adjustment in your management or marketing, you can make a profit.—Wayne T. Messerly.

Lengthens Laying Life!



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KEEPS 'EM LIVING! Only PEX* contains DLW*, plus buttermilk and whey sources of vitamins, minerals, amino acids, and unidentified growth factors. PEX keeps layers in tip-top condition and helps prevent body depletion even after extra weeks and months of production.

KEEPS 'EM LAYING! Only PEX contains HIDROLEX* the energy and growth booster from predigested milk sugars and proteins. When you feed PEX you supply immediate energy and boost feed intake to help hold egg production at high levels and prevent slumps.

A PEX PRODUCT FOR EVERY POULTRY PROGRAM!
(In Self-Feeder Blocks or Condensed in drums and barrels)

Pex for BROILERS . . .
for CHICKS . . . for TURKEYS
Pex Whey Block

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*T.M.'s for Milk By-Product feeds manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Co., Danville, Ill.

LOW COST PROTECTION . . . ASSURES TOP LIVESTOCK PROFITS!

COOPER-TOX EXTRA

(Containing Toxaphene/BHC and CTX-54)

KILLS FLIES LICE TICKS

- **Cures Hog Mange and Sheep Scab**
- **Reduces Screw Worm Infestation**

Don't let flies, lice and ticks eat your profits away. Control these pests with COOPER-TOX EXTRA and your animals will make better gains. This proven effective insecticide KILLS FASTER . . . PROTECTS LONGER . . . COSTS LESS. One gallon makes 150 gallons of full strength spray or dip. Also cures hog mange and sheep scab; reduces screw worm infestation. Made by the world's largest dip and spray specialists, serving the livestock industry 117 years. Get COOPER-TOX EXTRA at your dealer today!

BEST FOR BACK-RUBBERS! COOPER-TOX EXTRA gives long-lasting control of horn flies and lice.

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1909 Clifton Ave., Chicago 14, Illinois

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Over 3000 Dealers Now Offer The Sprayers Which Feature for Feature Give More For Your Money

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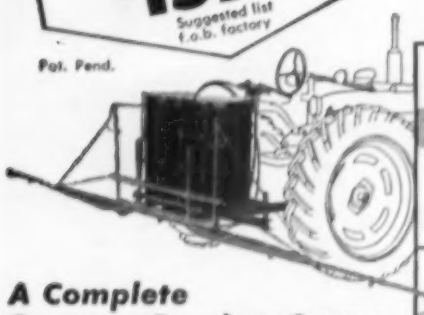


NEW TRI-TRUSS STABILIZER
gives rigid boom support. Built-in hinge works forward or backward and upward.

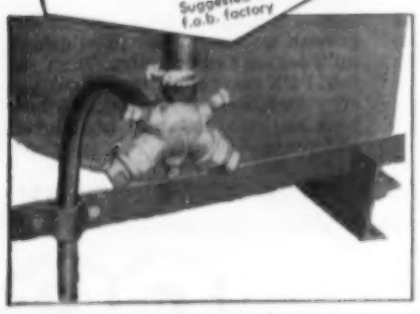
BOOM CLAW LOCK
automatically latches and unlatches when raising or lowering boom.

3-VALVE MANIFOLD
gives quick, convenient fingertip spray control.

A Complete Sprayer—Ready to Spray

Compare and you'll agree this is the sprayer that has the rugged construction to stand the hardest field work. Besides the COMFORT "bonus features" shown at the right, it offers 21-ft. extendable folding boom equipped with famous TeeJet nozzles, genuine HYPRO nylon roller pump, 3-point barrel rack, tractor seat control, pressure regulator and gauge and chemical resistant hoses. Other models and mounts at similar low prices.

Genuine COMFORT Super Jet SPRAYER
$94.35
Suggested list f.o.b. factory



***A Full Size, Easy-to-Mount* JET SPRAYER**

Now designed to work in combination with COMFORT Super Boom Sprayers or as a separate sprayer. Available in units as shown. Barrel Racks optional.

Super Jet Pumping Unit includes standard pressure HYPRO nylon roller pump, pressure regulator and gauge and chemical resistant hoses.

Super Jet Spraying Unit includes 5-nozzle head (at left), mounting bracket, tractor seat control and chemical resistant hoses.

Other Standard or High Pressure Super Jet Sprayers for insecticide, herbicide and liquid fertilizer application at similar low prices.

Genuine COMFORT TRAILER SPRAYER
$197.50
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New Boom Type "Camel Back" Model. Welded Truss Bridge Design Trailer equipped with TIMKEN Roller Bearings. Complete with 21-ft. extendable folding boom equipped with nozzles, pump, ... central control, pressure regulator and gauge and chemical resistant hoses. Complete less tires and drums.

Super Jet **"Camel Back" Trailer Sprayer**

Identical trailer construction and chemical capacity as above. Complete with pump unit, 5-nozzle spraying head, central control, pressure regulator and gauge and chemical resistant hoses. Complete less drums and tires. **$165.55***

*Suggested list f. o. b. factory.

FULL SIZE, Holds 3, 55-Gal. Drums, Strongest TRAILER At the Price

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Stilbestrol boosted gains and efficiency in recent Nebraska cattle feeding tests. Results were the same whether the growth booster was fed during the entire fattening period or during only part of the period.

Make best use of stilbestrol?

Nebraska researchers report results of recent cattle feeding experiments

WHEN do you get the greatest benefit from adding stilbestrol to the ration of fattening steers? During the first half of the finishing period? During the last half? Or should it be fed the entire finishing period?

A test recently completed at the University of Nebraska indicates little, if any, difference in the methods.

Rate of gain and feed efficiency were increased to about the same extent under each of the three methods of feeding the stilbestrol. Neither did the different methods of feeding make any difference in carcass grade or yield.

The steers which were fed stilbestrol under the three systems gained nine percent faster than steers which got no stilbestrol. And feed efficiency was increased by about nine percent.

The Nebraska researchers worked with yearling steers during a 112-day fattening period. Stilbestrol was fed at the rate of 10 milligrams per steer per day.

▼ ▼ ▼

Nebraska tests also indicate that stilbestrol did not increase the gains of steer calves when added to the wintering ration at the rate of 7.5 milligrams per day.

That was when calves were fed 0.8 pounds of digestible protein per day—the amount recommended for weanling calves expected to gain a pound per day.

However, when the protein level was raised to a pound per day, stilbestrol boosted gains by 0.13 pounds per day.

"These results do not indicate that stilbestrol has a sparing action on protein," comments Dr. T. W. Dowe, of the Nebraska animal husbandry staff. In fact, Dowe thinks it may be necessary to boost the protein level in order to benefit from feeding stilbestrol to calves.

Some steers in Nebraska tests have gained as much as two and one-half times faster than others on the same ration.

Difference was due to inherited growth ability, says Paul Guyer of the University of Nebraska.

And he believes cattlemen should be paying more attention to this possibility of increasing profits.

Most cattle feeders would be quick to try a feed that offered anywhere near that much possibility of increasing rates of gain, Guyer points out.

The Nebraska extension specialist is urging cattle raisers to keep complete records on weaning weight of calves, post-weaning gain and yearling weight. Conformation scores also should be recorded, he says.

All of these characteristics are inherited to a fairly high degree. And if properly used, the records can be a good guide in selecting breeding stock which will produce fast-gaining cattle of good type.

▼ ▼ ▼

Treating calves with aureomycin during the first 12 weeks after birth reduced liver abscesses in Nebraska tests. The calves were slaughtered later as 1,000-pound steers.

Treatment was an aureomycin tablet for calves daily.

As a result, only 2.3 percent of the calves in the treated group had abscessed livers. That compared with 16.7 percent of the untreated calves.

Dr. J. Matsushima, University of Nebraska researcher, explains that condemnation of beef livers due to abscesses costs the cattle industry more than two million dollars a year. Also, cattle may not perform efficiently in the feedlot when the liver is impaired by abscesses.

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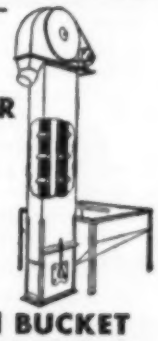

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SAVE YOUR LIFE!

A speeding car, a tractor and a narrow country road—there's a dangerous mixture. True story below comes from Norval J. Wardle, Iowa State College safety specialist.

"JIM! Jim!" Frank Weber called as he came out of the barn and started toward the machine shed.

"Yes, Dad," answered 20-year-old Jim as he stepped around the corner from the front of the machine shed and walked to meet his father.

"You had better get started disking that lower field. The double disk is down there," he told Jim.

"O. K.," answered Jim cheerily as he started back toward the machine shed.

Jim soon had the tractor started and was chugging out of the yard. Shortly he turned onto the township road. Then he saw a car coming from the other direction. There was a big dust cloud, and Jim could see that the car was coming especially fast for the narrow country road.

He remembered hearing it was dangerous to drive too close to the edge of the shoulder with a tractor, but he slowed down and went out farther.

He thought, "I should have one of those red flags on a pole; then he'd notice me."

The car came rushing on.

Just before the car and tractor met, both drivers turned out some more to make room to pass each other.

There was a rending crash of tearing metal.

Jim felt the steering wheel jerk out of his hands. He grabbed and turned the tractor back and then—it was tipping.

No one was severely hurt. Jim was thrown clear and the lady driving the car was only frightened. The tractor was badly damaged and the front fender of the car dented and torn.

After the accident, the lady, a neighbor, said she hardly saw the tractor until she was almost on it.

Country roads call for reduced speeds. All tractors should be equipped with a large red flag on a mounted pole whenever on any road. The fluttering flag gets attention.

"Of course, the land needs a little building up."

THRIFTY GILTS represent the starting point for the Farmers Hybrid Hog breeding program. Read article below on how you can put hybrid vigor to work in your herd.

Hybridizing your Hog Herd is Easy and Profitable

60% of the Iowa Master Swine Producers and thousands of other midwest farmers say "It works"

It's easy to start a continuous hybrid hog breeding program on your farm. It isn't expensive and it doesn't take a long time to get results . . . results which pay off in greater profits from your hog operation.

You start with what you have. Your present gilts or sows form the female side of your herd. The hybrid benefits are fed into your hog herd from Farmers Hybrid boars and are built up generation after generation with your sows forming an integral part in the hybridization of your hog herd.

The Farmers Hybrid Hog Company, Hampton, Iowa, needs to know the breeding of the boars you have used for the last four generations. Then a company geneticist will select a hybrid boar that is genetically correct for the breeding in your sows. You start getting the advantages of hybrid vigor in the very first generation AND by using another Farmers Hybrid boar each time you change to gilts, you build up hybrid vigor in your sow herd and reach toward the maximum benefits after you have followed this program for 5, 6, 7, 8, or more generations.

Hybrid vigor, translated to feedlot terms means: Stronger pigs at birth, larger litters to market, faster growth, earlier marketing, less feed per 100 lbs. gain and more meat type carcasses. A Farmers Hybrid Hog breeding program means as much to your hog program as hybrid corn means to your corn production.

Paul C. DeJong

The second cross in your Farmers Hybrid Breeding program is made by mating gilts from the first cross with another Farmers Hybrid boar obtained from the company. These gilts are 50% of what you started with and 50% hybrid. The company knows the genetic background of the first boar sent to you and also the background of the original sows, as you reported it. Based on this information, the company geneticist will select your second Farmers Hybrid boar which is also genetically correct to fit the breeding in the first cross gilts.

When you change to gilts again you will need your next Farmers Hybrid boar. Gilts from the second cross are 75% hybrid. And that percentage increases each time you change to gilts and use a new Farmers Hybrid boar. Complete records are kept at the Farmers Hybrid Hog Company so the genetically correct boars can be selected. Each generation will produce increases in Hybrid vigor, reflecting the gains and increases mentioned above.

Here's what two of the 1955 Iowa Master Swine Producers say about the Farmers Hybrid Hog breeding program:

Paul C. DeJong, Taintor, Iowa, says: "I get good litters, an average of 10 per sow. Farmers Hybrid pigs have meatier carcasses and when I butcher for myself I would rather have a hybrid than any other breed."

Covert L. Goodlove, Center Point, Iowa, says: "I never did get big enough litters raised until I started with Farmers Hybrid boars. They have more vigor and that makes for more profit because you can raise more of those that are farrowed. Last year I got 'meat-type' price for my whole herd, $1.15 per hundred above live market price. The feed conversion on this bunch was 302 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of pork."

Covert L. Goodlove

Plan now to join the growing list of farmers who insure better results from their hog operation by joining the Farmers Hybrid Hog breeding program. Compare this program with any other breeding program. Find out for yourself, see the advantages of a controlled crossing program based on Farmers Hybrid Hog genetic research.

If you are interested in this remarkable program that is backed up by proven results, write for the booklet, "Getting the Most From Raising Hogs." It is available free of charge from Farmers Hybrid Hogs. Mail a card or letter today to Farmers Hybrid Hogs, Hampton, Iowa.

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JOHN FELL of Everly, Iowa, has fed FELCO Feeds for more than 5 years. "When it comes to beating the price squeeze we have today, you can't beat FELCO," says Fell. In FELCO you get double profit. First, you get the finest feed mixed and second, you get the savings earned by buying cooperatively with more than 130,000 Iowa farmers. See the manager of your local cooperative. That's the only place you can get FELCO.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS—THEY'RE NEWS OF WHAT'S NEW

Corn loans for all producers

Debate over vetoed farm bill to go on according to Washington expectations

CORN loans at $1.50, national average, for those who comply with corn acreage allotments. Loans at $1.25 for all corn raisers whether they comply with allotments or not.

That was the announcement from Washington last week. The rates apply to 1956 corn, grown in the commercial corn growing area.

It means that corn loan rates will be around $1.49 for compliers and $1.24 for non-compliers in counties of Iowa and Illinois along the Mississippi river.

For counties along the Missouri river in northwest Iowa, corn loan rates will be around $1.42 and $1.17. Central Iowa loan rates will be around $1.44 and $1.19.

* * * *

Folks in Washington and elsewhere are wondering about the effects of the two-price plan for corn supports.

Officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture apparently hope the new, lower loan will help the farmer who feels he can't comply with the corn acreage allotments announced in March. Acreage allotments were cut severely from last year's totals.

A Story county, Iowa, farmer, when asked what he thought about the new, lower loan said he was doubtful of help from it.

"Only in case of a very big corn crop would the new, lower loan have any effect. 'Free corn' didn't get below $1.20 last winter," he said.

* * * *

Corn loans for all producers, however, will help non-compliers to hold corn on their farms.

They will be able to hold for higher prices or to insure against feed shortage. Undoubtedly the lower loan will be used to some extent.

But this $1.25 loan for those who overplant allotments will not necessarily end all "free corn." To seal corn, farmers must have approved cribs. And corn must be dry enough to meet moisture maximums.

One reason for dollar corn in the eastern Corn Belt last winter was high moisture content of the corn, impossible as it seems here.

Other farm price supports have been changed under President Eisenhower's directions as follows:

Wheat loans were increased from $1.81 to $2 per bushel. Rice supports were increased from $4.04 to $4.50. Milk for manufacturing use from $3.15 to $3.25 per 100 pounds. And butterfat from 56.2 to 58.6 cents per pound.

The administration increased the support for manufacturing milk after first opposing a similar advance written into the vetoed law. When congress was writing the law, the administration said the lower price, $3.15, had helped to improve the dairy situation.

The price support increases were all from the lower levels already announced by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson.

* * * *

Dairy producers of some areas, at least, will get benefits from another USDA action in addition to raising dairy price supports.

Seasonal declines in fluid milk prices under federal milk marketing orders are to be suspended. In most markets, this will mean 40 to 60 cents per 100 pounds above levels which had prevailed under pricing provisions of the orders.

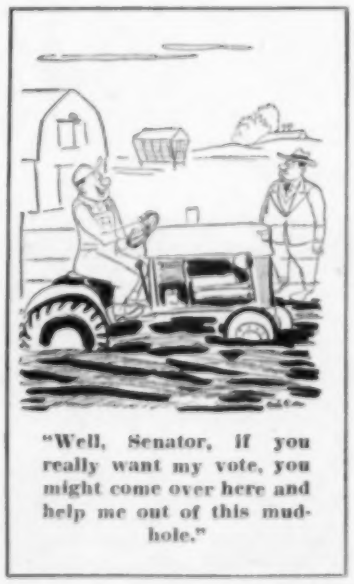
The USDA has ordered suspensions of the seasonal declines where it has authority to do so. In some markets, where action must be approved by producer groups, referenda are being held.

* * * *

President Eisenhower's veto of the farm bill will continue in the news. Both Republicans and Democrats will refer to it in the campaign this year.

Republicans will say the veto proves the administration is interested in the long-time welfare of farmers. That they couldn't accept a "hodge-podge" measure, which, they will say, would hurt all farmers in the end.

Democrats, on the other hand, will cite the message as an example of inconsistency. They'll say the administration argued that higher price supports would encourage more over-production and discourage sales. Then the Democrats will point out that the very veto message that condemned higher price supports, ended by promising increased supports.



"Well, Senator, if you really want my vote, you might come over here and help me out of this mud-hole."

How to keep your horse at work

● A rubdown with Absorbine Wash right after work helps prevent galled shoulders, sore necks, stiffness across the back, shoulders and loins. Absorbine applied to a blemish or at the first sign of puffiness helps stop a more serious condition like ringbone or spavin. Does not remove hair nor blister skin. Horse can be treated on the job. Only $2.50 for a large bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

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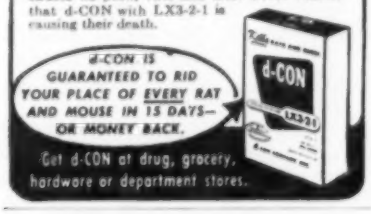
Rats are smart. As soon as one or two are caught in traps or killed by poison, the rest of the rat colony becomes bait-shy. Because d-CON is odorless, tasteless, and causes no pain, rats and mice never realize that d-CON with LX3-2-1 is causing their death.



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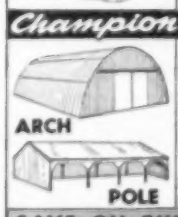

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Rural Route Ramblings

BY R. F. D.

THESE ARE the times that try men's souls—living thru that daily trip to the coal bin where you gaze speculatively at that ever dwindling pile of coal which when you had it delivered about the middle of March looked like it would last at least until next fall.

AND NOW it is very doubtful if it will survive much past the fourth of July.

I SHUDDER to think of this summer's radio and TV programs. I know that many of the summer replacements are bad. But just wait until we see the political replacements for the summer replacements. Looks like a good summer to read all those books you didn't read last winter.

AS FOUNDER and president of the Husband's Protective League, I feel it my duty to warn all husbands who haven't found out for themselves as yet, that now is the danger season. Wives will have that gardening, papering, painting, basement cleaning gleam in those merciless eyes which were so large and innocent looking when you were courting.

AND THE TRAGIC part of it is that the gleam will not stay in those eyes but will be transferred (unless you are more agile and hard to find than most) into back breaking toil. You have been warned, and I wash my hands of all responsibility.

DON'T COME crying to me. For one thing, you won't be able to find me, regardless of those rewards my wife has posted.

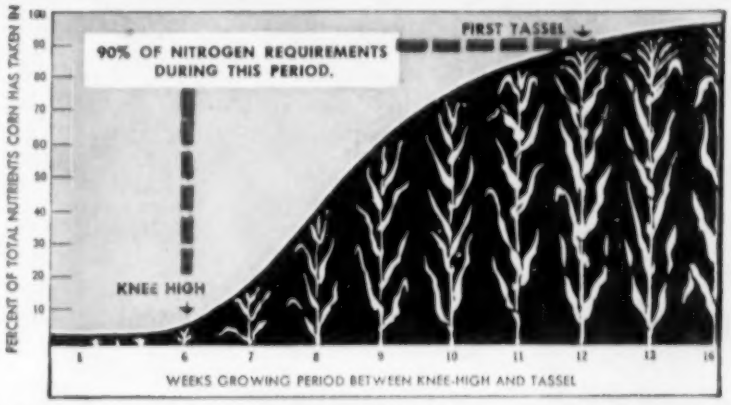
MY RESEARCH department informs me that the country of Monaco has two other distinctions besides Our Grace Kelly.

(1) IT IS the smallest country in the world.
(2) IT IS the only country in the world that does not owe us.

NOW THAT we have one of our citizens within the citadel so to speak, surely she can remedy this truly lamentable situation and have them borrow a little money even if they don't need it.

"I'm sure my mother will let me go to the matinee. I've been driving her nuts all morning."

Don't Risk Nitrogen Starvation During Critical Growing Periods!



Four pounds of nitrogen every 24 hours!

That's the amount of nitrogen an acre of corn consumes during its fast growing and grain forming period. Other row crops draw heavily on available nitrogen during peak growth periods, too.

Corn Needs NITROGEN

For more profit per acre—side dress with Phillips 66 Agricultural Ammonia!

If your soil lacks the nitrogen to feed your row crops during critical growth periods, yields and profits will be cut. Insufficient nitrogen also lessens protein content of grains, which reduces the feed value.

Now, here's the one sure way of getting plenty of nitrogen down for your row crops: side dress with Phillips *66* Agricultural Ammonia. Here are the extra advantages you'll get!

First, because it is applied 6 to 8 inches deep in the soil, roots will probe deeper into subsoil for available moisture, making crops extra resistant to temporary drought and water shortages.

Remember, too, Phillips *66* Agricultural Ammonia contains 82% nitrogen—giving you more nitrogen per dollar than any other type of nitrogen fertilizer you can buy. Also, it resists leaching.

So, why gamble with row crop profits when high nitrogen Phillips *66* Agricultural Ammonia is as near as your local dealer or custom applicator? Call him today and avoid the risk of starving your row crops for nitrogen.

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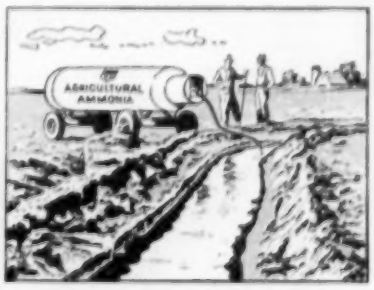

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"It would take some getting used to, but I wouldn't mind." This is the way Mrs. Norman Quam of Palo Alto county, Iowa, voted on having a Negro family on a nearby farm.

Your Negro neighbor

How would you feel if a Negro family lived on the next farm?

FARM people are hearing a lot now about school integration in the south. That means Negro and white children, now separated in many states, would go to the same schools.

Another new development—backed also by the U. S. Supreme Court — forbids segregation on trains and buses.

Many southerners object to these rulings. Some say that integration is on the way, but that it can't be hurried. Others claim they'll never stand for it.

Iowa farm people don't have the problem. There are few Negro farmers in Iowa. The Negro population of the whole state is small and is found largely in cities.

But Negroes, in Des Moines for instance, face several kinds of segregation. They can't live where they want to. They are barred from many jobs. Some restaurants are reluctant to serve them.

So the north, too, practices some kind of segregation.

How do Iowa farm people feel about this issue?

"I'd rather have a Jap or Chinese than a Negro for a neighbor," said a farmer in Cherokee county. "But I do keep remembering that they didn't ask to be

(Continued on next page)

Any color prejudice up here?

Northerners sometimes criticize white folks in the south for objecting to Negro and white children going to school together. But how free from color prejudice are Iowa farmers?

The Wallace-Homestead Poll asked:
"How would you feel about a Negro family buying the farm closest to yours and moving in as permanent residents?"

"1. It would be perfectly O.K. with me. Color of skin makes no difference and we would neighbor with them exactly like anyone else	27%
"2. It would take some getting used to, but I wouldn't mind	32
"3. I wouldn't like it very well. I hope it never happens	36
"4. I would fight it all I could and hope they could be persuaded to move out"	3
5. Undecided	2

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"Color of skin makes no difference," says Keith Carroll, Bremer county, Iowa.

(Continued from last page)

brought to this country."

An older farmer in Bremer county said sharply: "If you lived down south, you wouldn't ask such a question. If the Negroes start moving in, the value of your property decreases. The whites do everything possible to keep them out."

But a young farm woman in Dubuque county saw the picture differently: "They have to live too. I think it is terrible the way they are treated in the south."

A young man in Sioux county said: "I wouldn't like it and I hope it never happens." He added: "I know that's the wrong answer. I've been taught different. But that's the way I feel."

Young people were less bothered by the idea of a Negro neighbor than older people. Here's the way folks of different ages voted:

	Age 20-34	Age 35-49	Age 50 up
1. It's OK	32%	25%	25%
2. Wouldn't mind	42	32	25
3. Wouldn't like it	24	38	43
4. Would fight it	1	2	3
5. Undecided	1	3	4

How people voted depended somewhat on their experiences. One farmer said a Negro neighbor would be all right and added: "I got acquainted with a Negro mechanic in Sioux City when I was trucking. I liked this chap real well."

A young woman in northwestern Iowa reported: "When I was a girl in Nebraska, a Negro family moved to the farm next to ours. I got well acquainted with them, and we got along fine."

An older farmer in Cedar county had this comment: "It's a free country. If a Negro wants to buy the farm next to mine, it's none of my business. They're just like any other race, good and bad in all of them."

"They're just the same as we are under the skin," said a middle-aged farmer in Bremer county. "They can't help the color of their skin any more than I can help the color of mine. We're all children of God."

One of this man's neighbors, a woman, added: "It would depend on the family. I wouldn't mind if they were good people. There's some white folks I wouldn't care to have for neighbors too."

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Avoca	Fullerton Lumber Co.	Miles	John L. Franks & Co.
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Two enthusiasts for early weaning of baby pigs compared notes last month when Bill Carr (left) of England came to the Corn Belt. He's shown with Dr. Damon Catron of Iowa State College.

Wean pigs early in England

Seven to 10-day weaning preferred, says visiting British swine expert

ENGLISH hog farmers are outpacing U. S. farmers in the shift to earlier weaning of pigs.

That observation comes from an English hog raiser and feed manufacturer who visited the Corn Belt last month. He is Bill Carr, supervisor of research farms for the largest feed manufacturing firm in the British Isles.

"I can't understand why artificial rearing of pigs hasn't developed as well in this country," the Englishman declares.

"Artificial rearing of pigs is proving itself to be of economic importance on many farms in England," he continues.

Carr has about 800 brood sows on the several research and demonstration farms which he manages. In addition, he has close contact with "thousands" of English farmers who are weaning pigs early.

In speaking of early weaning, the Englishman thinks in terms of removing pigs from sows at seven to 10 days of age.

Early-weaned pigs in England are fed a dry feed—similiar to ISC pre-starter "75."

Why do English hog raisers like this type of pig-raising system? Carr points to these reasons:

It costs three shillings (about 45 cents) less per pig to rear pigs artificially as compared to weaning at eight weeks in England.

This is a result of saving on sow feed and faster gains on baby pigs. Carr has found that early-weaned pigs weigh seven to 10 pounds more at eight weeks of age than do pigs which suckle sows for eight weeks.

At the age of 10 weeks, the weight difference is even greater, Carr says. That's because early-weaned pigs keep growing while normally-weaned pigs go thru the shock of weaning.

Early weaning enables English farmers to raise more pigs without additional labor, breeding stock or equipment. And that's important in a country which imports huge amounts of pork.

Most English hog raisers who wean early re-breed sows about 19 days after farrowing, Carr says. That enables them to get three litters instead of two litters per sow per year.

And litters are bigger when early weaning is practiced — about 10 percent bigger, according to Carr. He believes this increase in litter size results because sows have not been suckled down and are in good condition when rebred.

However, increased size of litters does not result if pigs are permitted to suckle sows for three weeks, Carr has found. In fact litters may be smaller because sows are suckled down and "there seems to be a hormonal conflict within the sow."

"We don't like three-week weaning," Carr declares.

As mentioned, the English farmers start their early-weaned pigs on a pre-starter. Then the pigs are fed a 50-50 mixture of pre-starter and grower feed. After that, the pigs are fed a grower feed. And they're finished on a 14 percent protein finishing ration. Complete mixed rations are used all the way to market weight.

Most pigs are raised in confinement, Carr says. Only the sows are put on pasture.

English farmers have found that they can wean early without expensive equipment or buildings, Carr says. Farrowing stalls —even guard rails—are seldom used. However, it's important to keep pigs in pens of no more than 12. And to have pens clean, dry and draft-free. Heat lamps provide adequate warmth for pigs on most English farms.

There's no spring or fall pig farrowing season in England. Pigs are farrowed the year 'round. That's another reason why early weaning of pigs appeals to the English farmers. It enables them to get more pigs per year from each sow.

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Guard against spontaneous combustion . . . number one cause of barn fires. Check hay mow temperature often and call fire department if it gets over 180 degrees.

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Outside stuff

MAY is Beef month in Iowa. How much value in promotion schemes of this nature?

Wayne Gauger, Floyd county, Iowa, cattle feeder, offered an answer to that question last month at the annual meeting of the Iowa Beef Producers Association.

Gauger told of a Floyd county restaurant operator who made a prominent display last year of large, attractive "Eat Iowa Beef" posters provided by the beef producers association. It was the first time the restaurant owner had used such posters. And he sold 50 percent more beef during 1955 than during the preceding year.

Orders for steaks and roasts dropped when the posters were taken down for a few weeks. But when new posters were put up a few weeks later, sale of beef meals picked up again.

Most beef producers also raise some hogs. So they hope that the extra beef was substituted for seafoods—rather than for pork.

• • •

THOSE April dust storms! Spring housecleaning becomes a trying ordeal—when you're doing it the third or fourth time.

• • •

I'VE heard a few complaints about meals served in school lunch programs. No doubt, some of the menus could stand improvement. But I'll bet most youngsters eat better in the school cafeteria than if you gave 'em 50 or 60 cents for lunch at some local cafe.

That point impressed me a few days ago—as I watched a group of school boys lunch on peanuts and pop at a cafe in a small southeastern Iowa town. In fact, I didn't see one glass of milk in front of the 14 school-age youngsters eating in the cafe.

How different from the school cafeterias that I've visited! In those places, almost every youngster drinks milk. And with the special school milk program, many reach for the second glass of milk.

• • •

HENRY HOHL, semi-retired Lee county, Iowa, farmer spent part of the past winter in Florida. And he tells me that he spent a big part of his vacation defending the position of Iowa farmers.

Some folks down there seem to think that because a few farmers can afford Florida vacations—after 40 years or so of hard work—all Iowa farmers are making big money. And the winter resort people can't understand all this fuss about farm prices.

—Dave Bryant.

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New SHAVER Hydraulic Post Driver

sets fence posts without digging . . . and is more than twice as fast as comparable methods of power digging and hand-tamping. Tractor-mounted, the unit will ram either steel or regular wood posts straight into hard-pan soil at the rate of 15 posts per man hour, by actual test. Hydraulic-driven, 215 lb. ram delivers 40 strokes per minute. Handles posts up to 8" diameter.

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But irrigation requires *more* than just water. Of greatest importance is the *pumping unit* . . . and the engine that supplies the power. The Model 4E25 Marlow pumping unit shown above, with a typical operating point of 500 GPM at 60 PSI employs the best engine available for this purpose . . . a Model VG4D Wisconsin Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engine, noted for continuous service dependability.

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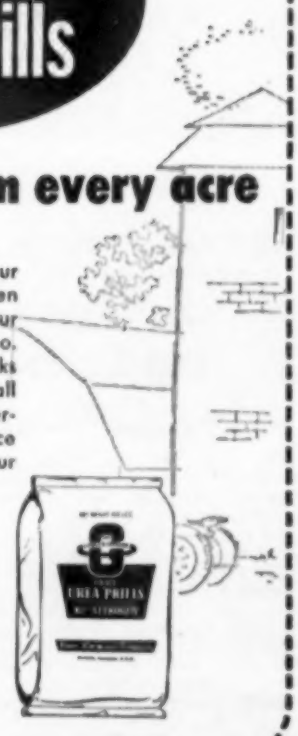

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Modern equipment like the milking parlor has helped increase dairy efficiency and raise production. Here Mrs. Wayne Finley of Mitchell county, Iowa, releases the gate to let another cow into the milking parlor.

More milk on way

Milk production jumped nine percent in two years—and is still climbing

DAIRY products have been selling better than hogs and cattle lately. A month ago, for instance, butterfat was 79 percent of parity while hogs were 58 percent and beef cattle 68 percent.

But every dairyman knows he has a surplus problem on his hands too. Milk production—in spite of drouth in some areas—is booming.

That's not news. Production has been increasing for several years. Look at this table:

Production (in billion pounds)

1950	117	1953	121
1951	115	1954	124
1952	115	1955	125

Production for 1956 is estimated at around 126-127 billion pounds.

Dr. Ernest Feder of the University of Nebraska in his report on the "Dairy Dilemma" says:

"If this (126 billion production) should occur, it would greatly outdistance anticipated increases in total consumption due to population growth or a slow shift by consumers toward dairy products. An output up to 130 billion pounds in the near future is now within the realm of possibilities."

The National Planning Association has just published Feder's review of the dairy situation. The agriculture committee of NPA has issued with it some suggestions as to future dairy policy.

Professor Feder sees a surplus of around five to six billion pounds of milk a year. What can be done to move this surplus into consumption—or to stop producing it?

The NPA recommendations go like this:

1. New programs for distribution of dairy products to needy families, including a "pilot plant" experiment in the use of food stamps.

2. Double size of school lunch programs by increasing federal contributions.

3. Gifts of dried milk and other products where needed abroad.

4. Consideration of a reduction in tariffs and increased quotas on imported dairy products. (This ties in with No. 6 below.)

5. Technical help and adequate credit for producers to shift from less-needed products, such as butter, to more-needed products, especially fluid milk.

(On this point, farmers in market milk districts will bring in some strenuous objections.)

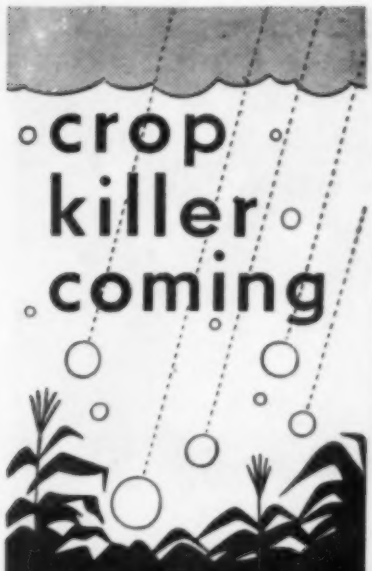
6. Abandon market price supports and substitute a system of direct payments. "The supplementary payments would be made to bridge the difference between the free market price and the support level. . . . It would also avoid the problem, created by market price supports, of attracting large imports."

In his report, Pr fessor Feder notes that in spite of selling efforts, consumers are taking less fluid milk per person than in the war period. Below are the amounts of per capita fluid milk in pounds in different years:

Fluid milk consumption

1945	335 lbs.	1950	293 lbs.
1946	323 "	1951	299 "
1947	306 "	1952	299 "
1948	295 "	1953	298 "
1949	296 "	1954	299 "
		1955	303 lbs.

For those who wa t to study the full report, "Dairy Dilemma" by Ernest Feder is Pamphlet No. 95 of the National Planning Association. The price is $1.00. Address of NPA is 1606 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington 9, D. C.



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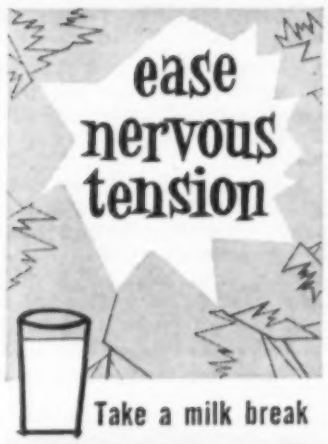

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Veto brings letters

See "Joker" In Dual Support Policy On Corn

To the Editor: Wonder why the President vetoed the farm bill . . . (It might be explained by) the administration theory that lower supports mean higher prices, if he had not reversed his position and ordered higher supports to enable the farmers to receive more for their produce.

One of the reasons for vetoing the bill was the two-price system on wheat and rice. Commendable—if he had not turned around and asked for a two-price system on corn. . . .

Many farmers will not participate in the program, and will grasp at the lower support price offered them. This is the joker in the deal.

Next year when congress attempts to write a farm bill, the opposition will try to prove that more farmers want a lower support on corn. No doubt, by supporting all corn, participation will be lower. These figures will be used. If that is done, the end of the farm program is in sight.

I advise every farmer to accept his allotment this year. If you do not, you may very well be helping to end corn as a basic commodity. Remember: This two-price system is a one-year deal.—Neil F. Hill, Hamilton county, Iowa.

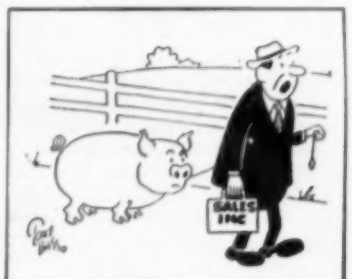
Questions Knowledge Behind Veto

To the Editor: As it turned out, the congress was not writing a farm program for the FARMERS, but for Mr. Benson and the President. It was "not acceptable" to them. . . .

We are still firmly of the opinion that the farmers, farm editors and experienced senators and house members on the agricultural committees know more about writing a fair, equitable and workable farm program than Messrs. Eisenhower and Benson. —L. L. Henderson, Adams county, Iowa.

Hopes Opposition Is Happy

To the Editor: I hope the Eisenhower administration and the Farm Bureau are happy now that they have succeeded in one more step to push the small farmer off the farm by the President's veto of the farm bill.—Wesley Kroker, Boone county, Iowa.



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Cadmium anthranilate, the remarkable new drug in Dr. Hess Cadmium Hog Wormer, is safe and palatable. As a result, pigs will keep right on eating . . . right on gaining. They'll make self-worming part of self-feeding.

Because it kills the worms gradually, even beyond the treatment period, cadmium anthranilate is hard on worms but easy on pigs. Worms are passed gradually over a period of days. This removes the danger of intestinal obstructions from large masses of dead worms. There is no "shocking" of pigs, no setback to growth and gain. Dr. Hess Cadmium Hog Wormer actually kills both adult and immature worms.

This two-way protection means your pigs do better, make more efficient use of their feed and get to market faster. As few as 20 worms in one pig can cost you a pound of gain every 5 days.

Give your own pigs the chance to make the *most* of good feed. Order a complete ration containing Dr. Hess Cadmium Hog Wormer from your feed dealer today. You'll know it's *Dr. Hess* Cadmium Hog Wormer when you see *cadmium anthranilate* on the feed tag. If you prefer to mix your own feed, ask your feed dealer or animal health supplier for Dr. Hess Cadmium Hog Wormer in 1 or 5 pound packages.

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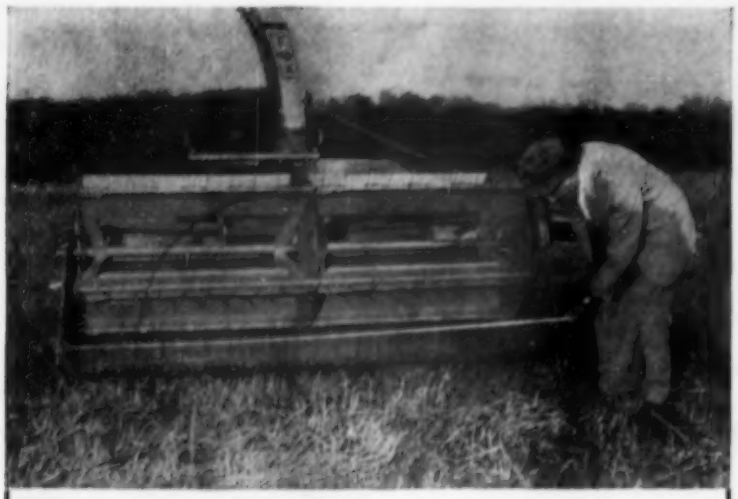
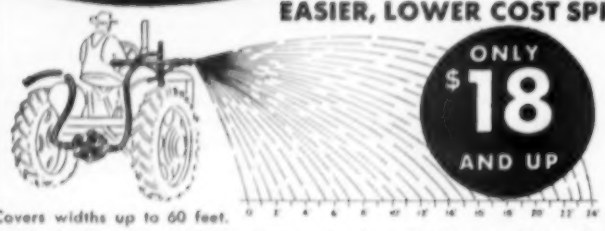


Harvests a full 7 foot swath...

To meet the demand for a forage harvester with increased capacity Fox River Tractor Co. has developed this new Hevi-Duty model. According to Ray Krueger, who is measuring the cutter bar of this new machine, it cuts a full 84 inch swath and will cut, chop and load as much forage in 5 hours as most machines will handle in 7. In addition to the Hevi-Duty Fox makes a standard Fox Forage Master, with a 6-ft. mower bar that harvests 35 or more tons of grass silage an hour, depending on the crop. Mr. Krueger makes the point that on the Fox 20 lengths of cut are possible, ranging from ¼" to 5½". For more information on the 7-ft. Hevi-Duty Fox Forage Harvester or the standard 6-ft. Forage Master, and how they can be quickly changed to either pick-up or single or 2-row Corn Harvesters, see your local Fox dealer or write direct to Fox River Tractor Co., 1156 N. Rankin St., Appleton, Wisconsin.

Walsh BOOM JET SPRAYERS

EASIER, LOWER COST SPRAYING



Covers widths up to 60 feet.

Positively eliminates confusion in spraying legume crops, roadsides, fence rows, ditches, pastures, etc. Also excellent for cattle spraying, disinfecting.

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Model 700 Nylon Roller Ball Bearing TRACTOR PUMP. Develops high pressure. Direct PTO Drive.

Model 6000 Nylon Roller Ball Bearing TRACTOR PUMP. Develops medium pressure. Direct PTO Drive.

CLUSTER NOZZLE No. 5340. Sprays width to 60 ft.—10 to 40 gallons per acre.

No. 2 GUN JET. All-purpose spray gun. Produces penetrating fog, stream or complete shut-off.

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Find out how you can cut your feeding costs and make more money! Learn about tested and proved feeding programs which are set up so you can figure your costs quickly. See how you can get top returns from your livestock and poultry this year! From cover to cover, this new book is packed full of vital feeding tips and valuable information. It will pay you to write for your free copy today!

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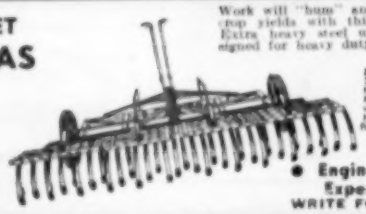

Work will "hum" and you'll have greater crop yields with this popular cultivator. Extra heavy steel used throughout. Designed for heavy duty.

11 ft. unit has 18 or 30 teeth; 15 ft. unit has 24 or 40 teeth. Hitch adjustable for various drawbar heights. Berk groove fitting on wheels.

- Engineered from Field Experience

WRITE FOR FOLDER

FARM MACHINERY MFG. CO., Marshalltown, Iowa

"What did father say?" Norman Zobel's children and wife check up on his replies to questions on schools by Wallace-Homestead Poll. He played safe, said school children of today read and spell about as well as their parents. The Zobels farm in Bremer county, Iowa.

"Can't read or spell"

That's what some say about present-day children. Many farmers disagree

CAN your children—or your neighbor's children — read and spell as well as you did at the same age?

Some folks say modern schools have too many "frills," don't spend enough time on reading, spelling and arithmetic. Many say we're doing better than ever.

What do Iowa farm people think?

The Wallace-Homestead Poll asked this question:

"There has been some discussion about whether school children of today can read and spell as well as those of a generation ago. Which answer comes closest to your opinion?

"1. If the facts were known, we would probably find that children of today can read and spell better.

"2. I don't believe there is much difference between now and then.

"3. It seems to me that school children of today can't read and spell as those of a generation ago."

Here's the way farm people answered:

	Men	Women	To'l
1. Better today	44%	38%	41%
2. About same	32	39	35
3. Not as good	20	18	19
4. Undecided	4	5	5

So 76 percent think school children are reading and spelling as well or better than a generation ago. And 19 percent think the schools are losing ground.

An elderly farm woman in Decatur county commented:

"I think the trouble has come from dropping phonics. I don't see how anyone can read or spell without knowing how to sound letters."

A number asked for revival of spelling bees or spell-downs. A woman in Clayton county said: "Children may read as well as we did at the same age, but they certainly do not spell very well. We had those old-fashioned spell-downs."

A woman in Des Moines county added: "The spelling bees of a generation ago helped make better spellers."

"Our children with a high school education can't spell as well as my husband and I with an eighth grade education." This is the statement of a woman in Dubuque county.

How do age groups vote on the question? Here is the record:

	Age 20-34	Age 35-49	Age 50
1. Better today	44%	41%	40%
2. About same	45	34	31
3. Not as good	7	20	25
4. Undecided	4	5	4

The young folks give present-day schools a big vote of confidence. Older people aren't quite so sure.

That vote of confidence included some "Yes but" views. A Kossuth county woman said:

"It seems to me that folks in early grades are better readers, but when they get into high school, they are worse."

In Mahaska county, this comment was made: "A generation ago, most of the children who couldn't learn easily quit school early. The children who stayed in school then probably did better than the average of those in school today."

But a Lucas county woman declared: "Reading and spelling are better now than a generation ago."

A Union county farm operator —an older man—voted for modern schools: "I think they are better and should be better. They have better schools, better teachers and more to work with."

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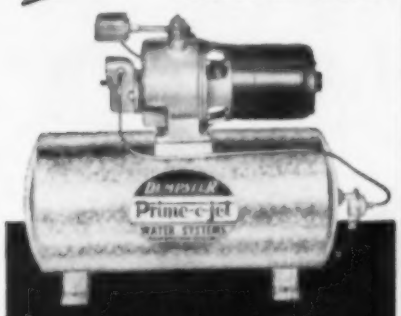

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Other Prime-o-jet features include:

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Beatrice, Nebraska

Farm and feedlot

Cleanliness Prevents Deadly Tetanus

Cleanliness and good management are the best ways to prevent infection of farm animals with tetanus.

That's the advice of Dr. D. R. Lingard, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine.

Use disinfected instruments when you dock or castrate young animals. And provide clean bedding and pens for them afterwards.

It's a good idea to watch the animals for signs of developing infection for a week or two after the operation.

A stiffness in the leg muscles of infected animals develops before the characteristic symptom of tightly closed jaws. Small farm animals that have tetanus are usually found lying on their side with legs outstretched, ears erect and jaws locked shut.

Tetanus usually kills infected animals. But tetanus antitoxin can be given to animals who suffer deep or dirty wounds. This offers protection. And you can protect valuable animals against tetanus by having a veterinarian vaccinate them.

Safety Rules When Tornado Hits

A few simple safety rules can help you and your family escape injury from tornadoes, says Wayne Decker, climatologist at the University of Missouri.

Best protection from tornadoes is in caves, Decker says. But the cave should have an air outlet to help equalize air pressure.

If you're in the open country, you may be able to avoid the tornado by moving away from it at right angles to its path. If there isn't time to escape, it's best to lie flat in the nearest ditch or ravine.

If you're inside a building when a tornado hits, stay away from windows. If you're in your home, head for the basement.

Save Space In Your Garden

Plant early and late vegetables in the same rows in your garden. That's the way to save time and space.

For instance, plant radishes and carrots in the same row. The radishes will be gone before the carrots mature, says Ben Vance, Iowa State College horticulturist.

Vance suggests seeding carrots at the recommended rate. Then go back and sow radish seeds at one-seventh the carrot rate. Then cover the seeds.

Another interplanting pair is leaf lettuce between cabbage. You'll harvest the lettuce before the cabbage needs more room.

You can also plant pole beans in the same rows with sweet corn. The beans will climb a corn stalk. But let the corn get established before you plant the beans.

ANTIBIOTICS stimulate the growth of chicks. But research work leaves room for wide disagreement on method of action.

Some workers got no benefit when chicks were raised under germ-free conditions. Recent University of Missouri experiments did show extra gain even under germ-free conditions.

Several experiments indicate some beneficial carry over in chicks hatched from eggs of hens given a ration with antibiotics.

PAW TUCKER—At least, she's got a good appetite!

I WAS JUST FIGURING...
by Cy Watkins

I'm getting to be a real FATSO . . . ever since I turned the farm over to the boys. Trouble is, I still eat like I was doing a full day's work, starting with the stack of wheat cakes in the morning. Pretty soon they'll be carting *me* off to market along with the rest of the pigs.

Two years ago I had an operation, and the doctor put me on what we laughingly call "my diet." (I diet whenever I'm not hungry.) But the doctor gave me a little diet book and said, "Cy, you count your calories! (SHAKING HIS FINGER.) You're always telling folks how to make pigs gain . . now I'm going to show **you** how to **lose!**" I can eat anything I want, just so it doesn't total more than 1800 calories a day. (Gazooks!)

The Doc was right about one thing though, *nutrition* is about the same, whether it's getting a fatso like me down to fighting weight, getting a porker up to market weight, or getting all the milk that's bred into a cow.

Take milk, for instance. There's a lot of things that influence milk output. A cow's top output is usually set by how good a cow she is; and secondly, whether she gets "the makings." (And her needs don't change by the season . . . she needs so many calories, specific amounts of protein, minerals, vitamins and water.) Sitting here, I can't tell you how much of each a certain cow needs, but this is sure . . . she needs the same, winter or summer.

The point is this. Beware when you move your herd onto lush pasture. You're making a big mistake if you think that beautiful pasture can give a modern, high-producing cow all the "makings" she needs to get maximum milk. True, some herds give a short-lived spurt of higher production when they get onto new pasture. That's partly because the cows eat more and partly because they may not have been properly fed in the barn.

Some dairymen think that once a herd is on good pasture, they can let the supplement go, but the facts are that **MOST PASTURE DOES NOT SUPPLY THE NUTRITION TO KEEP A MODERN COW IN TOP PRODUCTION.** You may not believe that, but I hope you'll take my word for it . . . at least until you prove it to yourself.

Here are some of the things that are wrong with pastures as the only feed for your cows:

1. Minerals "leached" out of the soil.
2. Too much water in proportion to the carbohydrate; cow may lose body weight and production.
3. Summer pasture short of vitamins, especially Vitamin "A."

In a nutshell, if you want to keep your milk production UP, you'll still have to feed a supplement in the summer . . . not so much, but it's still necessary and profitable.

Before you say "NO," do this . . . talk it over with your Watkins Dealer. Let him show you how to mix dairy supplement from Watkins Min-Vite for Stock. See how it helps make the best use of your pasture.

The J. R. Watkins Co., Winona, Minn.

Slabs for walls of silo were poured in forms on the silo floor. Made of reinforced concrete, the slabs are 10 feet by six feet by 5½ inches in size. Building paper separated slabs from concrete floor.

Crane was hired to lift wall slabs into place. Pillars are six feet high—spaced 10 feet apart. Pillars are 12 by 27 inches at the base—12 by 12 at the top.

Concrete silo doubles as feeding floor

NEW surface silo made of concrete does double duty on the Hamilton county, Iowa, farm operated by Harry and Hans Nelson.

During spring months, when silo is empty, portable hog houses and feeders are moved on the 90 by 25-foot concrete floor. It's a good clean place to keep early spring pigs until pasture is ready.

That gives the Nelson brothers a chance to charge cost of the silo off to hog raising operations—as well as feed storage. Or, in other words, it gives them a greater return for the investment in the silo.

The new silo—built last summer—was patterned after University of Missouri recommendations. Its cost was about $1,800.

The Nelsons self fed silage to cattle in the silo last winter. "You have to use a silo like this one to appreciate it—and the saving in labor," one of them comments.

Pictures show the silo in construction and in use.

Silo is 90 feet long, 27½ feet wide (at the top) and six feet deep. Floor is reinforced concrete, four inches thick. From the center, it slopes one inch in each 10 feet. Expansion joints in walls are calked with tar.

Capacity of the silo is 350 tons of grass silage. It was filled last August, shortly after completion. The Nelsons plan to increase the capacity this season by about 100 tons. To do this, they'll add two feet of planks on top of each wall.

After cattle had eaten silage, 150 five-weeks-old pigs were moved on the floor. The Nelsons planned to keep the hogs on the floor until moved to pasture.

Silage was self fed to 170 head of cattle. Movable bunks, used at first, were discarded in favor of electrically charged wire to keep cattle from trampling silage.

Iowa M.D.'s Say . . .

Give your child the facts when he asks

"Where did I come from?"

"WHERE did I come from?" is a question that practically every youngster asks at one time or another. Many parents dodge the issue by telling fanciful stories about storks.

Fortunately, the question is being discussed more openly today. Not too many years ago, the topic of sex was avoided and considered taboo.

Some parents may still feel that they are protecting their children by not telling the truth. This misinformation, or lack of information, may create a great deal of unhappiness later in life.

What to tell the children may seem all important to the somewhat anxious parent.

In reality, however, HOW the child is told, and HOW you as a parent react in the situation is far more important.

Whatever explanation you give should be brief, matter-of-fact, and understandable. Each child is different, and parents must learn to communicate effectively with the individual child.

One important fact that might be emphasized is that children just don't "happen"—their parents want them and love them.

The subject of a child's questions about sex should fit into a total pattern of a good parent-child relationship. A child should feel that he can turn to his parents for information and guidance and be given what he seeks. This includes any subject—whether it be toys, games, people, school or sex.

There are some classical cases on record of how not to handle the question of "Where do I come from?"

For example, one mother reacted to this question by going into a long and involved discussion on birds, bees, and animals. She felt she was handling the situation in the best modern manner by using the best modern information.

Her four-year-old daughter fidgeted, looked bored, and waited dutifully for her mother to finish. When the mother finally asked her daughter if she understood everything she had been explaining, the child looked up perplexed, and said, "No. . . . no, I don't! Cora Lee comes from Illinois, but where do I come from?"

The moral of the story is that anxiety and long discussions should be avoided.

If parents have a healthy attitude toward sex, and if their information is simple and accurate, they need not be too concerned about what they tell their children.

Children raised in rural areas have an advantage in being close to nature. They can learn about the birth of calves, lambs, pigs, etc.

Observing the lives of pets will often induce questions about birth and life. If children don't show curiosity, the parents should stimulate their interest before puberty arrives. It is better to educate children gradually than to have to indulge in a long discussion when the child reaches 10 or 11.

Articles in this series are presented by the Health Education Committee of the Iowa State Medical Society.

New Feed Principle Cuts Costs from 100 lbs. to Market

Reports on feeding experiments conducted for the past two years reveal a new feeding method which promises to sharply reduce hog feeding costs during the finishing period from 100 lbs. to market. This feeding principle is based on a new concept in the use of amino acids which the nutritionists have called "Balanced Amino Acid Utilization". Tests indicate that hog raisers could save up to 50% on feed supplements through the application of this principle.

STRETCH PROTEINS TO CUT FEED COSTS

It has long been known that a balance of essential amino acids is necessary for efficient use of proteins. Recent studies have shown that among all amino acids, Lysine, Tryptophan and Methionine-Cystine are the three that are most likely to be deficient in a feed, thereby limiting growth. In tests with feeds containing stepped up levels of these three amino acids, it was found that proteins would balance much more grain, feed conversion was much higher, and hogs showed much better growth.

Checking Market Hog After Feeding Experiment

FEEDING WITH CORN ALONE

A 42% corn balancing pre-mix with stepped up levels of amino acids was also developed and tested. And again the high levels of amino acids (Lysine, Tryptophan, and Methionine-Cystine) resulted in exceptional feed conversion. In carefully conducted feeding experiments with pigs on pasture, it was found that just 20 to 22 pounds of this 42% pre-mix would balance the corn required to take a 100 pound shoat up to 200 lbs. It took only 29 to 32 pounds of this balancer plus 342 pounds of corn to produce 100 pounds of gain with pigs on dry lot. Total feed costs per hundred pounds of pork produced averaged from $7.67 on pasture to $9.82 on dry lot.

FEEDING WITH CORN AND OATS

A special 45% pre-mix was developed for use with corn and oats. This pre-mix contained minerals, vitamins, proteins, antibiotics, and stepped up levels of the three amino acids that are usually deficient in feeds. This pre-mix was so potent that a single pound would balance up to 20 lbs. of grain. Total cost of a ton of finishing ration made with this pre-mix was only $50.60 which included the cost of the grain. Total feed costs per hundred pounds of gain were $7.64 on pasture, and only $9.72 on dry lot.

AVAILABLE NOW!

The 45% pre-mix for corn and oats, and the 42% corn balancer are now being produced exclusively by Foxbilt Feeds. The 45% pre-mix, known as Foxcentrate "45", is recommended to hog raisers who have home-grown oats available to feed with their corn. The 42% balancer for feeding with corn alone is called "Pork Magic." Both are available from Foxbilt dealers, or you can obtain complete information by writing Foxbilt Feeds, Des Moines, Iowa.

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You can increase the performance of your herd and get true MEAT-TYPE blood into your herd by using Minn. No. 1, Minn. No. 2, Mont. No. 1, and In-Cross Boars. These boars that would ordinarily sell for $125 to $150 can now be leased from Foxbilt Feeds on the most attractive lease proposition ever offered. Your cash outlay is only $3.75, and there's no risk for you. If the boar dies, it's Foxbilt's loss. For complete information, write Dr. Williams Hugh, Foxbilt Feeds, Des Moines, Iowa.

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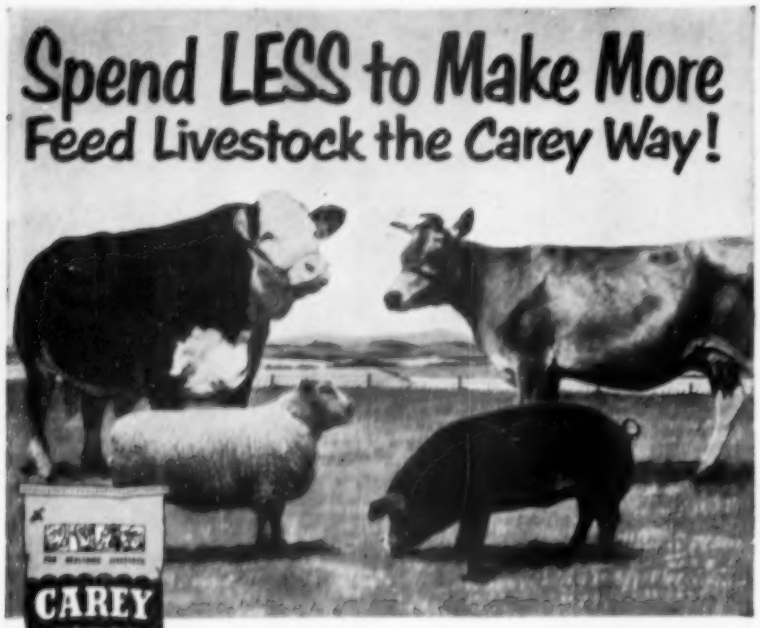

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Pigeon-toed appearance of this cow's hoof indicates it's due for trimming job.

Cows pigeon-toed?

Trimming the sharp edges will help. Here's best way to do it

Razor-sharp edge on the bottom of the hoof shows what's wrong. Sharp edges like these can be tough on cow's teats.

Long-handled trimming tool shown here is handy for clipping cow's hooves. Hammer and sharp chisel can also be used. When trimming close, try using a wood rasp.

Trimmed hoof should look like this when you're thru. Once the hoof is squared off, cow can walk in comfort again.

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Better

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QUIPS AND QUOTES

IF YOU HAVE enough push, the pull will take care of itself.—Schaller Herald.

THOUGHT for the day: "The only people you should want to get even with are those who have helped you."—LaPorte City Progress-Review.

IN SPEAKING OF women's spring garden costumes, the end frequently does not justify the jeans.—Schleswig Leader.

MOST OF US are able to make both ends meet. What we'd like to do is see 'em overlap a little.—Laurens Sun.

THE WEATHER last Sunday was too bad to get the kids to church and almost kept them from the movies in the afternoon.—Clarence Sun.

THE MAN WHO kills himself at his work is as foolish as the man who never works.—Neola Gazette Reporter.

ADULTHOOD: Temporary stage during brief transition from first to second childhood.—Decorah Journal.

MEN WHO SAY they can read women like a book are illiterate.—Kossuth County Advance.

IT'S EASIER for a man to swallow his pride than to digest it.—Victor Record.

A SCIENTIST is a man who can rave about nylons when they're empty.—Danbury Review.

THE PUBLIC now appears to be a body of people entirely surrounded by politicians.—Dayton Review.

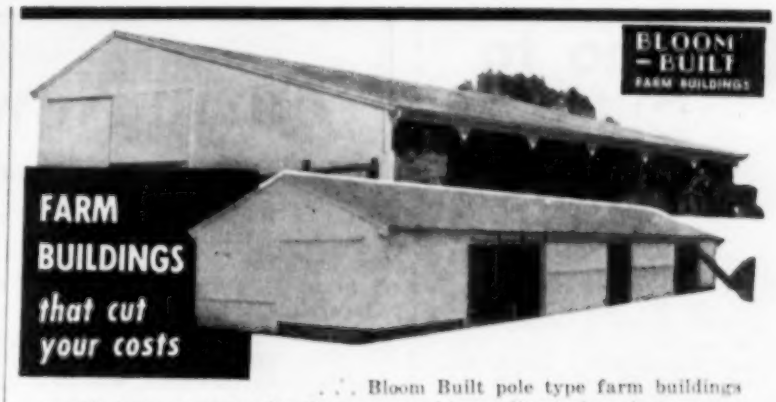
ONE OF THE great mistakes in life is to continually fear you will make one.—Adair News.

A GOOD HOME is always easy to go into and hard to leave.—Radcliffe Signal.

ONE OF THE HEAVIEST loads you can carry is a bundle of bad habits.—Lake Mills Graphic.

BUSINESS IS LIKE oil. It won't mix with anything but business.—Odebolt Chronicle.

"I DO like to farm, only not in the morning."



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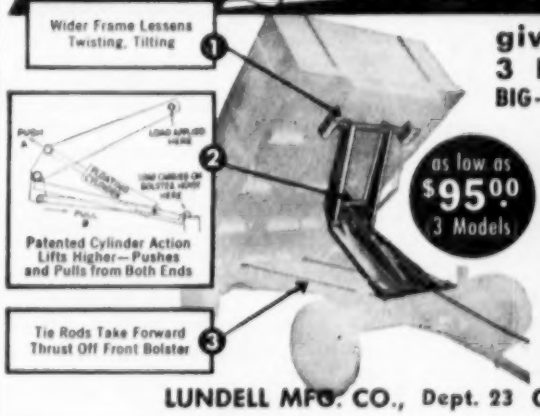

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Memo to Dairy Farmers

This was the biggest of all the American Dairy Association annual meetings. The place: Chicago's Knickerbocker Hotel. The date: March 20 and 21. The attendance: Well over five hundred dairymen.

Your representatives came to hear a "Record of Results." Here are high spots of the "Record."

1955 marked the second consecutive year that fluid milk sales climbed. Milk was up 4⅛ percent in 26 Federal Order markets. Last year the population consumed about 8 more pounds of milk per person.

Butter gains continued for the 24th straight month (March, 1956). Housewives upped their buying 8 percent in 1955. Twenty percent of 1954 "oleo only" users purchased some butter in 1955. **Ice cream consumption was up 5 percent in 1955.**

These were not promises of things-to-come. These were actual results. 1955 was that kind of year!

And to achieve similar results in 1956, your American Dairy Association, with your help, will continue helping to sell milk and the wonderful foods made from milk to all America.

New for summer is a hot weather selling program for milk. **The theme is "Cool Off With Milk, It's Naturally Refreshing."** On such popular television shows as Disneyland, 50 million people each week will be urged to drink "3 glasses of milk (cool, refreshing milk) every day." Watch for these new sales messages.

With this, plus newspaper and magazine advertisements . . . radio . . . and sales-making displays in grocery stores, your American Dairy Association is selling **more** people **more** dairy foods.

This is done by dairy farmers investing continuously in the American Dairy Association set-aside of 2c per hundred pounds of milk marketed or ½c per pound of butterfat marketed from their farms.

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Farm News Briefs

HELP of Iowa farmers will be sought early this month when the State University of Iowa's Institute of Agricultural Medicine sends out questionnaires to 7,000 Iowa farmers. The questionnaire can be filled out in a few minutes time and will include the following questions:

1. During the past year, what sickness caused you and your family the most trouble?

2. What accidents caused you the most trouble during the past year?

3. During the past year, did you or anyone on your place feel sick or have a bad reaction that you think might have come from using some chemical?

4. Did anyone have a bad reaction to some dust, pollen, plant or other substance?

At the same time that 7,000 farmers receive questionnaires, a doctor in each Iowa county will be asked to fill out a one-page questionnaire on farm-connected illnesses and accidents.

Purpose of the questionnaires is to find where the greatest need for attention lies in Iowa rural health.

The Institute was established last fall at the University of Iowa to conduct research on diseases to which farm people are especially susceptible and to develop new preventive measures to safeguard farmers' health.

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A SCHOLARSHIP called the "Hazel Beck Andre Journalism Scholarship" has been established for journalism students at Iowa State College. That announcement comes from K. R. Marvin, head of the department of technical journalism. Mrs. Andre, wife of Dr. Floyd Andre, dean of agriculture, died on April 11. During her college days, Mrs. Andre had been an honor student in the journalism department at Iowa State College.

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STAR IOWA FARMER award for 1956 has gone to David Hawkins of Plymouth county, Iowa. Hawkins is 18 and a senior in LeMars high school. He was chosen at the annual convention of Iowa Future Farmers of America at Waterloo last month. This year, Hawkins' projects are 103 feeder lambs, 13 beef steers, 10 market litters, 85 chickens, 10 acres of soybeans, 15 acres of alfalfa, and 20 acres of corn.

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VEISHEA at Iowa State College this year is scheduled for May 10, 11 and 12. The Veishea horse show will be held on the evenings of May 11 and 12 with Cecil Rooks of Eldora as judge. Various departments of the college will hold open house and will display sports cars, a model of the Coralville dam, a wind tunnel, a helicopter, plus many other engineering and science displays. Home economics displays include meal management, experimental cookery, child development, household equipment and textiles.

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ALL KNOWN active cases of the hog disease vesicular exanthema, or VE, have been stamped out in California, the USDA reports. This climaxes a 24-year battle against the disease in California. VE has hit 42 states, the USDA reports, and has affected herds involving more than 980,000 hogs. Now, only one entire county and parts of 21 counties in three states (Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey) remain under VE quarantine. All states except Connecticut and New Jersey have laws that prohibit feeding raw garbage to swine.

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AGRICULTURAL Engineering Field day has been set for Saturday, June 2, at Iowa State College. The program will feature an exhibit of new machines to apply granular insecticides. Engineers from the college will review late developments in mechanized feeding and tillage. Program starts at 8:30 a.m. at the Ag Engineering Research Farm south of Ames.

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LOAN of $1,265,000 to the Eastern Iowa Light and Power Cooperative at Wilton Junction, Iowa, was announced last month by the REA. Money will be used to build 150 miles of distribution line to serve 750 new rural customers, for 41 miles of new tie line, for two new substations and for other system improvements.

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IOWA BEEKEEPERS will meet at Iowa State College May 8 and 9 for their 36th annual short course and for a meeting of the Iowa Beekeepers Association. Dr. Leonard Haseman of the University of Missouri will report on his work in developing the sulfathiazole treatment for foulbrood in bees. Other speakers will include Walter Johnson of the Sioux Honey company at Sioux City, F. L. Swanson of the A. I. Root company at Council Bluffs, G. H. Cale of Dadant and Company, Hamilton, Ill., F. B. Paddock, apiarist at Iowa State College, Victor Thompson of Ames, and Harold Gunderson of the college.

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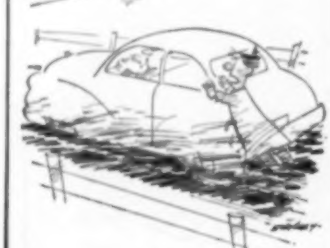
COMING EVENTS: Soil Stewardship Week, May 6-12; Beekeepers Short Course, Iowa State College, May 8-9; Veishea, Iowa State College, May 11-12; Ag Engineering Field Day, Iowa State College, June 2; Corn Belt Farm Family Field Days, Eldora, Iowa, June 21-22.



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LIVESTOCK NEWS

One of the better **Angus** consignment sales of the sale season was held on April 17 at Good Hope, Ill. It was the Lamoine Valley Association sale. An attractive and very well bred offering drew buyers from several states, and averages were as follows:

13 bulls averaged $468
47 females averaged $394
60 lots averaged $410

Willow Creek Farm, Galesburg, Ill., brought out the sale's top seller, Gammer of Willow Creek, a daughter of Bradolier 140th, selling to McKinsey Angus Farm, Colburn, Ga., at $1,850. Willow Creek Farm paid $1,500 for Beauty of Hayston 2d FI, a daughter of Bandolier A. 4th consigned by Mr. and Mrs. Clement Finck, Wyoming, Ill. McKinsey Angus Farm also took home Miss Gammer BB 3d, consigned by Bruce Bricker, Macomb, Ill., at $1,275.

Top on bulls was $1,000 paid by Swanson Bros., Little York, Ill., and W. H. Hanson & Sons, Monmouth, Ill., for Ankonian Bard F.A. 4th, a son of O. Bardollermere consigned by Baylor Farms, Cuba, Ill. Ruff and Ruff, Avon, Ill., paid $600 for Bardolier 30th FI, a son of Burgess Bardolier K.H., consigned by Finck Bros., Wyoming, Ill.

Col. Hamilton James cried the sale, which was managed by Bruce Bricker.

Strong demand for bulls at reasonable prices was the situation at the **Northeast Missouri Hereford** sale Memphis, Mo., April 19. A large crowd was in attendance and were willing to buy as long as the price and quality were right. Averages were as follows:

40 bulls averaged $257
16 females averaged $160
56 lots averaged $229

Gilmore Bros., Ridley, Ill., took home the top selling bull at $620. He was Toney Domino, a June '54 son of HC Tone of Caldo 3d consigned by Ralph E. Jenkins, Wyaconda, Mo. MS Larry Bocaldo, a September '54 son of CC Larry Domino 5th from the consignment of G. R. Breidenstein, Kahoka, Mo., brought $405, the bid of Del Meachum, Avon, Ill.

Ed and Viola Cooley, Lancaster, Mo., paid $310 for Miss True Brumona and her bull calf consigned by J. W. Dunn & Son, Baring, Mo. Flashy Maid, a bred daughter of JO Duke Pride 94th consigned by D. C. Romberg, Keota, Iowa, brought $245, the bid of Woodrow Kite, Bershear, Mo. There was one cow and calf, two bred heifers, and the rest were open heifer calves.

Col. Emerson Marting cried the sale which was managed by Vernon Winkler, Memphis, Mo.

Glen-Ru Farm, Indianola, Iowa, brought out the top selling bull at the **Warren County Angus** sale at Indianola, Iowa, April 24. He was Elleenmere H.F., a February '54 son of Marycrest Elleenmere 7th selling to Lone Pine Stock Farm, Davenport, Iowa, at $540. Averages on the auction were as follows:

28 bulls averaged $243
55 females averaged $159
83 lots averaged $184

S. A. Brooks & Sons, Ames, Iowa, paid $400 for Bardolier Zaromar, an August '54 son of Eric Zaromar 3d FVW, consigned by Ira Braucht, Ackworth, Iowa. Top on females was $240 paid by J. O. Gring, Dallas Center, Iowa, for Maid 2d of Otter, a May '54 son of Black Belmar 3d from the consignment of Merrill W. Henry and Sons, Indianola, Iowa. Blackcap Empress HAF, a May '54 daughter of Bandolier 60th of Wilton consigned by C. D. Spear, Indianola, Iowa, went to A. R. Hood, Indianola, Iowa, at $230.

Col. Keith Goode cried the sale.

The **Iowa Polled Shorthorn Breeders** annual spring show and sale was held at Ames, Iowa, April 17.

The champion and top selling bull was lot 5, Juggler's Symbol, consigned by Lou Laughlin, Imogene, Iowa. He sold for $500 to Jiljl J. Wellik & Son, Britt, Iowa. G. W. Zinnel & Sons, Rockwell City had the reserve with lot 14, Hel-Lo-Naking 2d. He sold for $250 to Lester Springer, Marshalltown, Iowa. Carl Anderson, Montour, Iowa, paid $370 for lot two, Evolution's Leader, entered by Bayard W. Scott, Vinton, Iowa. The 25 bulls averaged $182.

The champion female, lot 33, was shown by Seely Bros., Algona. She sold for $165 to G. W. Zennel & Son for $165. The reserve champion sold for the same price to Wm. Moore, Iowa Falls, Iowa. She was Homedale Mary Ann 7th from Kaehler Bros., St. Charles, Minn. The 12 females averaged $140 and the 37 lots $170.

The sale was managed by Wayne Carr. Auctioneer was J. E. Halsey.

The Ainsworth-McCreery complete **Hereford** dispersion sale, Mason City, Ill., April 16 attracted a nice sized crowd in spite of the wintry weather. The cattle were sold in practical breeding condition.

The top of the sale was the lot one herd bull, BBR Helmsman A 140th. He sold for $1,000 to Luther Johnson, Warsaw, Ill. The other herd bull, lot two, Noe's Baca Prince 31st, brought $415 selling to Perry Ives, Victoria, Ill.

In the females, the tops went to Tomlin & Wolland, Mason City, Ill. Lot 33, Real Princess 107th, was top at $475. Lot 34, Real Princess 110, brought $420 and lot 36, Real Princess D. 106th, $400.

The only bulls sold were the two herd bulls. The 113 lots of females averaged $210 and the 115 lots $218.

The cattle sold to Iowa, Indiana and Illinois buyers. The auctioneers were Jewett Fulkerson and Tom Sherlock.

Demand was strong, and bidding was rapid at the **Dellview Farm Angus** dispersion sale at Clarinda, Iowa, April 20. More than 90 individual sales were made in less than two hours, as the offering, selling in pasture condition, sold into three states at averages as follows:

2 bulls averaged $390
51 females averaged $233
53 lots averaged $239

Happy Acre's Prince 25th, a May '51 son of Black West Woodlawn 7th, topped the sale at $400, the bid of H. C. Struve, Deshler, Nebr. Earyl Showalter, Stanton, Iowa, paid $380 for Elburnmere 30th, a three-year-old son of Elburnmere 24th. Blackcap McLean 25th and her bull calf brought $330. Arlie Tillotson, Prole, Iowa, paid $180 for the cow, and Jerry Crowe, Conway, Iowa, took the calf at $150. Barbara of Dellview and heifer calf brought the same price. Clark Bigelow, Ionia, Iowa, taking the calf at $115, and Dale E. and Hazel Black, Mt. Ayr, Iowa, the cow at $215.

Col. J. E. Halsey cried the sale.

Harold Bacon, Good Hope, Ill., brought out the champion and top selling bull at the **Central States 14th semi-annual Shorthorn** show and sale at Oskaloosa, Iowa, April 21. He was BF Alert, a September '54 son of Uppermill Alert, selling to Raymond Lorack & Sons, Nichol, Iowa. Averages on the offering, about half of which were 1955 bull calves and open heifers, were as follows:

23 bulls averaged $215
25 females averaged $162
48 lots averaged $187

Twin Valley Banker 57th, a January '55 son of Lo Mar Banker consigned by C. E. Stewart & Sons, Rose Hill, Iowa, was reserve champion and second top selling bull at $365, the bid of Raymond Prange, Bristow, Iowa.

Lyle L. Smith, Columbus Junction, Iowa, paid $170 to own the champion female, Evergreen Pauline, a daughter of Edellyn Acadian consigned by Evergreen Farm, Columbus Junction, Iowa. Secret 7th by Aberfeldy Nominee, consigned by LeRoy Brown, Lamoni, Iowa, was reserve champion and brought $180, the bid of Zelpha Kay Stringham, Earlham, Iowa. Top on females was $230 paid by William T. Arthur, Searsboro, Iowa, for Uehlamar Rosewood 47th and her bull calf consigned by Vernon D. Uehling, Oakland, Nebr. Edwin L. Moore, Rose Hill, Iowa, paid $215 for Ka-Hel Bess, consigned by D. W. Swickard & Son, Revere, Mo.

Col. Harvey Neiderhisar cried the sale which was managed by C. E. Stewart.

An attractive offering drew a large crowd of leading **Polled Hereford** breeders to Oskaloosa, Iowa, April 12 and 13 to attend the Southeastern Iowa Association show and sale. All but three of the offerings stayed in Iowa, altho several from other states were present. Averages were as follows:

34 females averaged $235
68 bulls averaged $223
102 lots averaged $293

Top price of the auction was $780 paid by Dr. J. G. Garton, Chariton, Iowa, for KB Benton Rollo 38th, a July '54 son of ALF Beau Rollo 77th consigned by Krug Bros. He was champion of the open show. A four-year-old by the same sire consigned by Melvin Krug, Atkins, Iowa, was second top seller at $550, the bid of C. F. Hoaglin & Sons, Hillsboro, Iowa. Reserve champion open class bull was W. Double Anxiety 10th consigned by Herman Wurster & Sons, Clearfield, Iowa, and selling to Herman Yochum, Ottumwa, Iowa, at $335.

M. C. Starry, Olin, Iowa, brought out the champion futurity bull, Battle Starr Dom 19th, a May '54 son of Battle King Domino 25th, selling to C. Clair Knox, Toledo, Ohio, at $500. Lester Galbraith, Montezuma, Iowa, paid $510 for the reserve champion futurity bull, Real Mixer 7th, a November '54 son of ALF Mixer Return 69th consigned by Sanford Rugeness, Britt, Iowa.

Melvin Krug, Atkins, Iowa, consigned the open class champion female, MK Pawnee Lass 2d, an April '54 bred daughter of KB Benton Rollo 14th selling to Braywood Farms, Oskaloosa, Iowa, at $400. Gordon J. Garrison, Swea City, Iowa, paid the same price for the reserve champion, PVH Lady 2d, a daughter of W. Supreme Anxiety 25th, consigned by John C. Schulte, Norway, Iowa. In the futurity show, Larry's Lady 4th, a daughter of ALF Larry's Prince consigned by N. M. Leonard & Son, Waukee, Iowa, won top honors, and sold for $350, the bid of Rocklynn Farms, Des Moines, Iowa. C. A. Petty, Keokuk, Iowa, paid $275 for the reserve champion, AA Miss Beau Woodrow 2d, consigned by J. A. Stovall, New Sharon, Iowa.

Cols. Tom Sherlock and Freddie Chandler cried the sale, which was managed by Calvin Cruzen, New Sharon, Iowa. Ted Griswold, Livingston, Wis., judged the show.

Leading **Angus** breeders from a nine state area were on hand at the Sunnyland Farms Dispersion sale, April 6 and 7 at Avilla, Mo. Owners W. D. Earnst and family presented a very well bred offering, including many popular families that were in strong demand. Averages were as follows:

16 bulls averaged $344
293 females averaged $280
309 lots averaged $286

A pair of Gammer full sisters by Everbest Prince, and their heifer calves topped the auction. Lot 26, Gammer 84th of S.A.F. with heifer calf by Bandolier 123d of West Lane, brought $4,000, the bid of Mrs. George Fox, Rogers, Ark. Lot 13, Gammer of S.A.F. 54th, a full sister with heifer calf by Prince Sunbeam 812th, brought $3,000. E. W. Thompson, Sedalia, Mo., paid $2,000 for the cow, and Kuhlman Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio, took the calf at $1,000.

Fred J. Hanes, Russell, Kan., paid $500 for the top selling bull, Prince Sunbeam 812th a six-year-old son of Prince Sunbeam 29th. Black Knight 226th of AV, an August '54 son of Black Peer 28th of Angus Valley, brought $480, the bid of D. E. Rieff, Prairie Grove, Ark.

Cols. Roy Johnston and Ray Sims cried the sale.

Wilbert Meinhart, Hudson, Iowa, scored a double win at the **Iowa State Hampshire** show and sale April 5 at Ankeny, Iowa. Mr. Meinhart consigned the champion open gilt in the senior division, going to Andy Siefker, Riverview Farm, Belle Plaine, Iowa, at $350 and the champion boar selling to John Volk & Sons, Battle Creek, Nebr., at $610.

The 10 top selling boars averaged $153, and 24 open gilts averaged $76.

The reserve champion boar was consigned by K. H. Robertson, Columbus Junction, Iowa, and brought $145. The reserve champion open gilt brought $100 for the owner, C. T. Keen & Son, LeGrande, Iowa.

Col. G. H. Shaw cried the sale.

W. W. Hill & Son, Newton, Iowa, paid $375 for the top selling female at the **Poweshiek County Angus** sale, April 10 at Grinnell, Iowa. She was lot four, Blinky Burgess of Lawndale 2d, an April '49 daughter of Eric M.B. 28th consigned by Forrest and Hazel Breniman, Brooklyn, Iowa. Averages on the auction were as follows:

21 bulls averaged $231
40 females averaged $155
70 lots averaged $178

Top on bulls was $430 paid by Harold Lescomb, Winterset, Iowa, for Brothersens Bandolier, an October '53 son of Amana Bandolier 7th from the consignment of Harold R. Brothersen and Son, Guernsey, Iowa. Elleenmere M. 6th, an October '54 son of Harken's Elleenmere 13th consigned by Harold E. McCulloch, Newburg Iowa, brought $395, the bid of John Peterson, Grinnell, Iowa.

Mr. McCulloch also consigned the second and third top selling females, both cows with calves at side, bringing $310 and $290.

Col. John Rhodes, LeGrand, Iowa, cried the sale, which was managed by Burdette G. Farley, Malcom, Iowa.

Lomas Farms, Villisca, Iowa, brought out the top selling bull in the **Southwest Iowa Shorthorn** sale at Red Oak, Iowa, April 5. He was LF Gambler 6th, an October '54 son of Marellbar Gambler, and sold to Oscar Lofgren, Red Oak, Iowa, at $415. Averages were as follows:

22 bulls averaged $263
16 females averaged $187
38 lots averaged $231

Will-A-Dell Paymaster, a January '55 son of Sandoon Dividend consigned by Lloyd H. Davis, Oakland, Iowa, was champion bull, and went to Malcomb Frank, Union Star, Mo., at $325. Thomas and Everett Symonds, Lenox, Iowa, paid $370 for Lane View Duplicator 13th, the reserve champion and second top selling bull consigned by Geo. Struve & Sons, Manning, Iowa.

McCone Bros., Manilla, Iowa, brought out the champion and top selling female, Missie's Choice, a July '54 daughter of Broadlawn Fortress 14th, selling to Lomas Farm, Villisca, Iowa, at $305. Will-A-Dell Marigold 2d, consigned by L. Craig Davis, Oakland, Iowa, brought $275, the bid of Harry Johnson, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Bill Hartman, Barnard, Mo., paid $175 to own the reserve champion, Lady Victoria 11th, consigned by Johnson Bros., Atlantic, Iowa.

Col. J. E. Halsey cried the sale.

The **Upper Midwest Polled Hereford Association** spring show and sale held at the State Fairgrounds, St. Paul, April 10, attracted a good buying crowd.

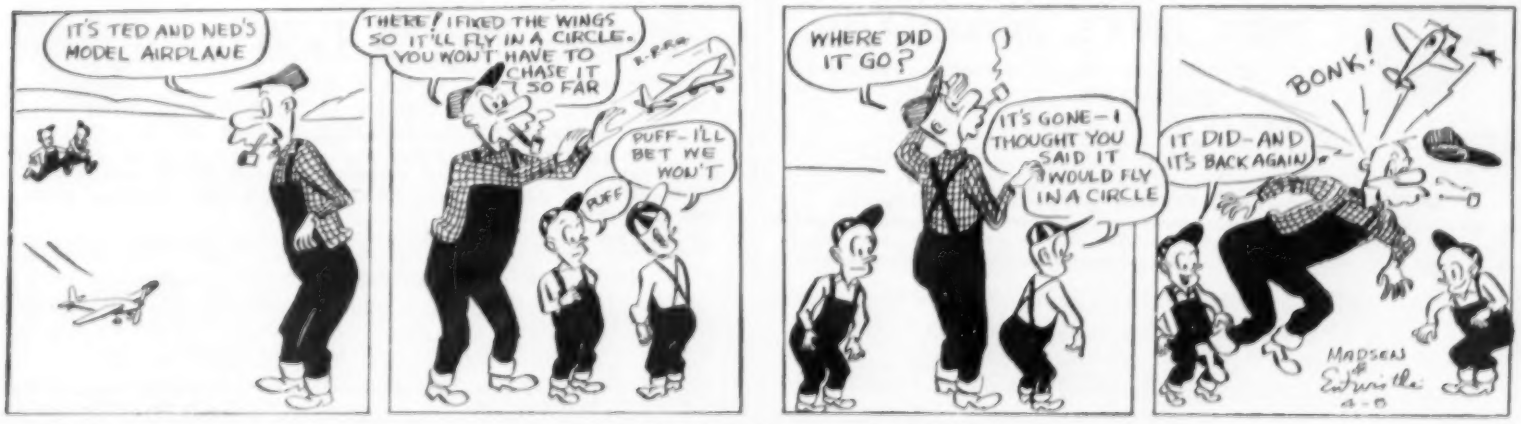
36 bulls averaged $427
17 females averaged $257
43 head averaged $383

Lot 31 was champion and top selling bull, Minn. Beau Perfect 3rd, entered by the University of Minnesota, South St. Paul, and selling for $1,000 to Hilleshein Bros., Sleepy Eye, Minn. Reserve champion, lot 16, Lad Numode, entered by Erwin and Willard Kuhlman, North Platte, Nebr., sold to John Hop, Baldwin, Wis., for $800. The same consignor sold lot 17, Advance Numode 8th, to Gerald Rolfmeier, Carrell, Minn., for $850.

Champion female, lot 45, Junior Miss 5th, shown by Meyer Bros., Wabasha, Minn., went for $310 to James Hassig, Wells, Minn. Robert Berg, Barnesville, Minn., showed the reserve champion, lot 34, Miss Adaline Mixer. Buyer was Geo. Halvorson, Downer, Minn., for $245. Lot 41, GL 48 Lady H 23, topped the females at $345, the bid of Roy Brenizer, Cushing, Wis. She was consigned by Grass Lake Ranch, Mansfield, So. Dak.

The sale was managed by G. J. Kunau. Auctioneer was Fred Chandler.

GRAMPS AND HARLEY—Planes are mighty fast these days, Gramps!



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51 LOTS 48 Females 3 Bulls

Herd Sire—Eileenmere 9th of O & R 1458623 sells. He is a son of Homeplace Eileenmere 90th out of a Juana Revolution 3rd of Ada bred dam. See him and his calves.

This is a producing herd of beefy cows including a few females of the more popular families. Most of the cows will have calves at side—featuring 8 cows well-along in calf to Homeplace Eileenmere 634.

F. M. Finkbine, Storm Lake, Iowa — Roy Mills, Webb, Iowa

THURMOND-THURMOND PRODUCTION
21 Females

Well-bred typy females of strong Bandolier-Eileenmere bloodlines. Seven outstanding open heifers—some from the show string that stood 2nd and 3rd at recent Nebraska Futurity Show. A top cow with bull calf at side by Erian Bardolier, the 1955 Nebraska Futurity Champion Bull—another good cow with bull calf at side by Bandolier 276 of Wilton.

Featuring service of Antelope Eileenmere 114th a top grandson of Homeplace Eileenmere 99th. Also featuring services of Homeplace Eileenmere 634.

Thurmond & Thurmond — Jess L. Thurmond, Omaha, Nebraska

Send today for your FREE catalog. Please mention this publication. Address

MAURICE BONEY, Sale Mgr., Box 740, STORM LAKE, IOWA
Arch Stone, Fieldman

SALE CIRCUIT:
May 25.......................Four County Sale, Stuart, Iowa
May 26.......................Finkbine-Mills & Thurmond, Cherokee, Iowa

North Iowa SHORTHORN SALE
MASON CITY, IOWA, TUESDAY, MAY 22

At New North Iowa Fair Grounds, west of Mason City on Highway 18
Sale at 1:00 P.M.

18 BULLS, Ready for Service
7 BULLS, Serviceable by Fall
5 COWS, with Calves at Foot
5 Open Heifers

An Offering of Outstanding Quality and Selection
BULLS AND FEMALES FOR GOOD HERDS, FARMERS AND 4-H YOUTHS

Note the 18 big, rugged, mature bulls ready for service now. Included are 3 top quality, richly bred open Polled heifers.

— CONSIGNORS —

Paul H. Aldinger .... Ackley
L. E. Aselting .... Rowan
Harold Bergquist .... Rockwell City
Thos. Bergquist & Son .... Somers
L. C. Bolson .... Decorah
Floyd Clausen .... Spencer
Dewar Bros. .... Cherokee
E. W. Dunn & Ervin Wilcox .... Hartley
Jos. Faint & Sons .... Arlington
H. G. Hanson .... Blairsburg
W. G. Harold .... Lime Springs
Ernest L. McDermott .... Anita
Louis Nettleton & Sons .... Greene
Ralph Piper .... Lake City
Willie Roth .... Ocheyedan
Otis Rothlisberger .... Elgin
J. M. Stevenson & Sons .... Mason City

This is one of the last good sales of the Spring season

ALBERT J. HAMANN, Sale Mgr., ROCK RAPIDS, IOWA
Auctioneer: J. E. Halsey — Lunch on Grounds

— ANGUS DISPERSION SALE —

Of the Ash Row Herd
Established in March, 1915
TUES., JUNE 5, KIRKSVILLE, MO.
At the Adair County Sale Barn, North edge of town
75 HEAD - 62 LOTS

Featuring the get and service of EILEENMERE 1532, a top proven son of the International Champion, Eileenmere 500th, and the service of EILEENMERE 1352, a son of the great breeding bull, Eileenmere 1100th, from a daughter of Eva's Bandolier Lad. There will be about a dozen calves at side of dams, and a very outstanding, uniform group of coming two-year-old heifers. Many popular families. Watch the May 19 issue of this publication for complete details. Send today for your FREE catalog. Please mention this publication. Address

GROVER C. MORITZ, Owner, KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

●Let the advertisements in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead form your buying directory. If the articles you wish to purchase are not advertised in this paper, we will be glad to give you the names of reliable firms from which you can make your purchases.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

A fairly large crowd of Angus followers from a wide area braved cold windy weather to attend the **Iowa Southern Angus** sale at Osceola, Iowa, April 23. Many of the bulls were calved in 1955, and all but four of the females were open heifers. Averages were as follows:

65 bulls averaged $249
30 females averaged $137
95 lots averaged $214

Bertram 3d of Otter, a March '54 son of Prince Bertram W 6th from the consignment of Cyril D. Spear, Indianola, Iowa, was champion and top selling bull at $475, the bid of E. R. Fullman, Bridgewater, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Riggle, Osceola, Iowa, brought out the reserve champion bull, Prince Blackcap R 44th, a February '54 son of Riggles Black Prince, selling to Walker Bros., Gentry, Mo., at $470.

G. K. Arney, Princeton, Mo., took home both the champion and reserve champion females. He paid $240 for McKinzie Princes 4th H., a daughter of Small Acre Prince 4th, and the champion female consigned by McKinzie and Son, Macksburg, Iowa. The reserve champion, Revol Lady Queen of MB, a daughter of HB Revolution BAS, from the consignment of Miller Brothers, Osceola, Iowa, brought $215.

Col. Ray Sims cried the sale, which was managed by Lyle Miller, Osceola, Iowa.

The **Southeast Iowa Angus** show and sale at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, April 21, attracted a very good attendance with the following results:

37 bulls averaged $382
49 females averaged $241
86 lots averaged $301

The awards were made by Elliott Brown in a most capable manner. The grand champion bull, Eileenmere R. 60th, shown by Kenneth Redfern, sold for $1,000 to Merle J. Smith and E. H. Rotter & Son, West Point, Iowa. Reserve champion Milton Eileenmere R. 4th was shown by Stanley C. Rodgers, and sold for $850 to Ralph Messinger, Lockridge, Iowa. Eileenmere E. 22nd, shown by Boyd Emde & Sons, went at $600 to A. M. Wagner & Son, Danville, Iowa. Bardolion K. 6th from the herd of Kohl and Kimler brought $550 and was purchased by Wayne Lifter, Colchester, Ill. Barmar's Eric C. 2nd from the E. H. Rotter & Son herd sold for $525 to Robert Korb, Jr., Burr Oak, Kan. Eileenmere E. 25th, another Emde entry, went at $525 to Dan Deveny, Edina, Mo. Eileenmere R. 64th, a Redfern entry, went at $535 to Frank Wells & Son, Packwood, Iowa.

Eulima of L. & E. from the herd of L. W. Leisure was grand champion female and sold for $420 to C. & R. Angus Farm, Milan, Ill. Reserve champion female was Blackcap Jewell 5th shown by Hohl & Kimler and sold for $270 to Donald Jarvis, Yarmouth, Iowa. Evening Erica M. 5th from the Henry McCleary farm sold for $300 to Harold Gillian, Ainsworth, Iowa. The top female was Gammer R. 3rd by Eileenmerit from the Redfern farm and half sister to grand champion bull. She sold for $1,000 to Chas. and Merle Henderson, Muscatine, Iowa. Blackcap Bessie of S., a July heifer shown by Virgil L. and Evalyn N. Shepperd, went at $515 to F. W. Schnoebelen, Riverside, Iowa. Kenneth Redfern managed the sale. Auctioneer was Ray Sims.

Black bundle disease occurs mainly where corn plants have been wounded. The disease occurs less often in the plant whorl and the ear silks.

The eighth **Wayne County Angus** sale at Corydon, Iowa, April 19, brought out a very good attendance and the results follow:

21 bulls averaged $253
34 females averaged $160
55 lots averaged $195

Breeders presented a useful offering in breeding condition. The top bull, Lockmoor Lad 2nd, from the Tom S. Lockridge herd, sold for $426 to R. G. Deardorff, Stanton, Nebr. Lockmoor Black 5th, another two-year-old Lockridge, entry went at $365 to Ashton Terrill, Russell, Iowa. Otto of Lockmoor 2nd sold for $365 to P. E. Beers, Allerton, Iowa.

The top female, Blackbird 9th of East, a three-year-old, and bull calf from the Hollie R. Lennis herd, sold for $230 to R. G. Deardorff. Pride of Lockmoor 7th, a Lockridge entry, went at $225 to C. R. Metz, Russell, Iowa. Amelia 16th, from the same herd sold, for $220 to James Hook, Allerton, Iowa. The top open heifer, Blackbird Maid H, from the herd of Clinton C. Hellyer brought $160 and was purchased by Dale Porter, Lineville, Iowa. Tom S. Lockridge, secretary, worked hard for the success of the sale. Auctioneers were C. V. Webb and Vern Webb.

Hugh McWhorter Passes

Hugh McWhorter, Aledo, Ill., prominent Angus breeder, died March 27 after an illness of about two years. He was a leading Angus breeder and carried on the Angus business his father founded in 1889. He helped to organize the Mercer County Angus Association and has been secretary since its beginning. He had planned and directed each of the 43 sales.

He is survived by his wife, Gladys, twin sons, Marvin and Morton, and a daughter, Mrs. Merwin Greer. He will be greatly missed by all who loved him and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his family.

MINNESOTA STATE
HOLSTEIN SALE
65 REG. HOLSTEINS
Selected from 40 of Minnesota's finest herds

- **25 Young Cows**, most of them with 400 and 500-lb. fat records. Many to calve about sale time.
- **30 Bred Heifers.** An outstanding lot. Most of them calving this spring and early fall. The majority from dams with records from 400 to 657 lbs.
- **3 Outstanding Open Heifers.**
- **5 Young bulls** with splendid type and from dams with 500 to 711 fat.

TOP QUALITY
All the animals are of splendid type and represent the finest in breeding. A real opportunity for the buyer who wants good foundation stock.
Bang's and TB Tested

MONDAY, MAY 21
Starts at 12 Noon at Fair Grounds
OWATONNA, MINN.

LIBERAL TERMS
available to buyers regardless of location.
For Catalog Write
G. R. MELIN
4529 Bryant Ave. S., Minneapolis 9, Minn.

TWELFTH ANNUAL AUCTION
Tallcorn Angus Breeders

In Iowa's most attractive sale pavilion . . . MARSHALLTOWN LIVESTOCK AUCTION, located on 18th Avenue east edge of

Marshalltown, Iowa
Monday, May 28, 1956

Females sell in afternoon starting at 12:00 Noon
Bulls sell in evening starting promptly at 7:00 P. M.
190 HEAD — SELLING AS 168 LOTS

62 GOOD QUALITY BULLS, MOST ALL READY FOR SERVICE; 22 COWS WITH CALVES AND REBRED; 9 YOUNG COWS CLOSE TO CALVING; 26 EXCELLENT BRED HEIFERS; 49 ATTRACTIVE OPEN HEIFERS—Many Heifers sold in groups.

"LARGEST ANGUS DISTRICT AUCTION IN UNITED STATES"
"Buy 'Em at Marshalltown and Buy 'Em Cheaper"

Aggressive **ANGUS** Breeders present the best quality offering ever presented by the **TALLCORN** Breeders. The 40 leading breeders offer their best consignments. A richly-bred lot, by great sires and leading families. Good sons and daughters of nationally known sires. Bulls suitable for herd sires. Females of foundation character. (More details next issue.) All **T.B.** and **BANGS** tested. Ask for **FREE** catalog. Kindly mention this publication. Address

Clair G. Mason & Son, Sale Mgrs., Box 243, Marshalltown, Iowa
Auctioneers, C. G. Mason & Son — T. W. Sherlock, Fieldman

NORTHWEST IOWA ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSN.

"GREEN PASTURE" SHOW & SALE

Wednesday, May 16

Clay County Fairgrounds

Spencer, Iowa

Show 9:30 A. M. Judge: Gerald Parks
Sale 12:30 P. M.

47 LOTS: 23 Bulls - 24 Females

The **23 Bulls** include 2 two-year-olds . . . 14 are from 15 to 24 months old . . . 5 are from 12 to 15 months old . . . one 4-year-old . . . one 5-year-old. An offering of good strong aged bulls. The quality and breeding will please the buyers looking for good ones. You can solve your herd bull problems here.

24 Females: Choice young heifers of breeding age or bred. Families: Blackbird, McHenry Blackcap, Barbara, McHenry Barbara, Pride of Aberdeen, Jilt, Queen Mother, Blueblood Lady, Evergreen Erica, Eriskay Erica, Blackcap Empress, Kildonan Erica, Eisa Trojan Erica, Enchantress Trojan Erica, Zara, Finlarig Elba, Blue Ribbon Blackbird, Fourth Branch Blackbird, Caroline, Miss Burgess, Ruby, Chieftain Trojan Erica, Burnside Beauty, Elba Erica, Mulden Pride, Ballindalloch Blackbird, Second Branch Blackbird, Buxom Maid Miss Burgess, and featuring a Johnson Miss Wix.

Consignors

Everett Amis	Greenville	Clarence C. Lundt	Linn Grove
Arnold Amus Farm	Spencer	George B. Lundt	Linn Grove
Kenneth Byers	Lake Park	Weldon Martin	Sutherland
George & Duane Clark	Worthington, S. D.	A. A. Monge & Sons	Spencer
D & L F[illegible]	LeMars	Omer O. Oquist & Son	Storm Lake
L. J. Epling & Son	Moville	Orville Robinson & Son	Milford
Donald Fitzloff & Son	Spencer	Gail & William S. Roche	Nemaha
Dwight M. Garner	Ida Grove	Orville E. Smith	Estherville
George Halstrom & Son	Primghar	Ward E. Smith	Terrill
Hilltop Farm	Dickens	John Tabke	Moville
Louis Killion & Son	Bricelyn, Minn.	Wayne's Angus Farm	Vincent
Johnson Brothers	Ida Grove	Weico Feed Mfg. Co. Inc.	Spencer
Enoch & Bob Johnson	Arthur	Wayne Whitmore	Rockwell City

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E. P. ARNOLD, SPENCER, IOWA

Auctioneer: Hamilton James — T. W. Sherlock, Fieldman

Shorthorn Dispersion

Comfortable Ogden Livestock Sale Pavilion

OGDEN, IOWA, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1956

53 Head—9 Good Bulls, 44 Well-Bred Females
1 Top Herd Bull, 9 Choice Young Bulls
10 Cows and Calves, 7 Bred Cows
9 Bred Heifers, 9 Attractive Open Heifers

A complete Dispersion of a richly-bred herd. The herd bull and outstanding coming two year old, **CLAYMORE THISTLE,** by the famous $15,000 **CROMLEYBANK LEGIONAIRE** (Imp.). A genuine herd bull for someone desiring a real bull. 9 choice young bulls, ready for service, sired by **CLAYMORE CONQUEROR,** son of Claymore Prince Coutral 2nd, the reserve grand champion at Houston, Texas, Fat Stock Show and a full brother to the Denver Grand Champion.

The females include **10** grand brood cows with big lusty calves at side and rebred to **CLAYMORE THISTLE. 7** young cows and **9** splendid 2 year old heifers mated to **CLAYMORE THISTLE. 9** most attractive open heifers . . . ideal age to mate to your own herd bull. The cow families are **PRINCESS ROYAL, BEAUTY, VICTORIA, ROSEBUD, DUCHESS OF GLOSTER, URY ROSE** and **PRIMROSE.** Good reliable and dependable producing families . . . best in breeding. All cattle sold in just good natural flesh, ideal for the buyer. Remember a **DISPERSION** always offers bargains—this will be no exception. Plan to be there to secure them. Ask now for FREE catalog. Kindly mention this publication. Address

RONALD CARLSON, DAYTON, IOWA

Auctioneer: J. E. Halsey — **T. W. Sherlock, Fieldman**

3rd Annual

FOUR COUNTY Angus Sale

SHOW: 9:30 A.M.
Judge: Chas. Beerman, Dakota City, Nebr.

Stuart, Iowa Fri., May 25

Selling 89 Head

30 BULLS - 59 FEMALES

Bulls are mostly of strong ages, ready to use, sired by some of the top Eileenmere, Bardolier, Bandolier, and Sunbeam bred bulls in this section of the state.

Several of the cows will have calves at foot and some rebred. Many bred heifers, and an attractive group of open heifers.

There will be cattle for every class of buyer, be it rangeman, breeder, or farmer. As it is getting toward the last of the spring sale season, it would be to your advantage to attend this sale and get your share of the quality breeding offered.

CONSIGNORS:

J. E. Amdor	Massena	Lawrence P. Nelson & Sons	Brayton
E. G. Barringer & Son	Stuart	O & R Farms	Scranton
Virgil Brown	Stuart	Burton C. Powell & Sons	Casey
Beattie Angus Farm	Stuart	Purdy & Tipling	Fontanelle
Orville Ehlen	Atlantic	M. E. Rhoades & Son	Bayard
Paul & Don Felton	Neola	J. R. Stringham	Guthrie Center
Fielding & Sons	Scranton	Sunset Knoll Farms	Amos & Bettendorf
Merrill Hamlin	Stuart	Talty Angus Farm	Corning
Headlee & Ray	Atlantic	Harry Tibben	Fontanelle
W. W. Herkelman	Dexter	Timbertop Angus Farm	Rippey
W. A. Hopley, Jr.	Atlantic	Tipling Bros.	Fontanelle
Layton Angus Farm	Walnut	C. E. Varley & Son	Stuart
Harry Leonard & Sons	Perry	Preston Varier & Son	Stuart
Earl Lohr	Winterset	Arthur Whittum	Stuart
M & R Farms	Grand Junction	P. C. Williams & Sons	Jefferson
Harold A. McElhoney & Sons	Rippey	Paul Whitney & Son	Adel

Families Will Include:

Blueblood Lady, Barbara Lassy, Blackbird, McHenry Blackcap, Eisa Erica, Evergreen Erica, McHenry Barbara, Enchantress Erica, Leaside Blackcap Bessie, Windsor Queen Mother, Miss Burgess, Rosemere Queen Mother, Mulben Pride, Glyn Maur Elba, Eileen, Eriskay Erica, Portlethen Lucy, Barbara Woodson, Juana Erica, Blackbird, Birdie, Glencarnock Blackbird, and Mignonne.

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W. W. HERKELMAN, Secy., DEXTER, IOWA

Auct.: Roy Johnston — Arch Stone, Fieldman

12th Annual Show and Sale

Polled Shorthorn Club of Minnesota

Comfortable sale pavilion located just north of Worthington at

SLAYTON, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 26th

SHOW — 10:00 A. M. Judge: Bert Hanson, Vernon Center, Minn.

SALE — 1:00 P. M.

39 Big Rugged Bulls — 8 Well-Bred Females

For the 12th Annual Show and Sale of 14 Leading Breeders

have selected their best cattle. The 39 big rugged bulls, most all ready for service, sired by great sires, displaying type and merit. The sort that will please those looking for a herd bull. You will like them. 8 choice females include cows with calves, bred and open heifers, some suitable for 4-H and F.F.A. members. The consignors are:

HUSO BROS	Minneota, Minn.	KAEHLER BROS.	St. Charles, Minn.
CLARENCE E. MOHN	Cottonwood, Minn.	ABRA HOLM	St. Charles, Minn.
L. E. SASSE	Stony Eye, Minn.	PAGEL BROS	St. Charles, Minn.
C. H. EIKMEIER	Pipestone, Minn.	WAYNE LOPAU	Pipestone, Minn.
LAWRENCE THEIS	Pipestone, Minn.	R. C. WAGNER	Lakefield, Minn.
H. P. EDMUNDSON	Woodstock, Minn.	R. O. RUE & SONS	Lakefield, Minn.
NEWELL BROS.	Adrian, Minn.	R. C. STRUMER	Jackson, Minn.

You can find a bull or female that will appeal to our best cattlemen in this auction. They are well grown, with type, rich pedigrees and the quality will please. Consigned by reliable breeders. All **T.B.** and **BANGS** tested. Plan now to attend. Ask for **FREE** catalog. Kindly mention this publication. Address

M. H. BASSETT, Secy., RUSHMORE, MINN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CLUB OF MINNESOTA, INC.

H. O. LARSON, President — **M. H. BASSETT, Secretary-Manager**

Auctioneer: J. E. Halsey — T. W. Sherlock, Fieldman

ANNUAL MEETING and Dinner, Friday Evening, May 25, 7:00 P. M., Club Royal. All cordially invited.

FEED BP Blended Protein

FEED of CHAMPIONS FOR MARKET OR SHOW RING

First in Leadership! First in Quality! First in Championships!

For More Facts About BP Feeds And Where To Buy Them . . WRITE: **PROTEIN BLENDERS, INC., Iowa City, Ia.**

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Angus heifers make SUPERIOR MOTHERS

Less calving trouble

Angus heifers have less calving trouble, for **Angus** calves have smaller, polled-shaped heads. Gives you more calves to sell.

Give more milk

Angus cows are alert, aggressive mothers . . . provide more milk for their calves. Gives you bigger calves to sell. Be ahead! Build an Angus herd! Buy Black heifers!

American Angus Assn., Chicago 9, Ill.

— EIL'TONIER ANGUS —

WINTONIER OF DEN-MOR

HERD SIRES:

Wintonier of Den-Mor, top son of 1941 International Grand Champion.

Shadow Isle Prince Eric 127th, son of Prince Eric of Sunbeam of 'n brother of three International Grand Champions. We strive for top notch individuals, combined with outstanding pedigrees, coming from good families. Priced reasonably. Bulls and Females for sale at all times.

MR. & MRS. HAROLD E. EILER, Tipton, Iowa

ANGUS BULLS & FEMALES

Choice pure bred cows with calves at side, many young cows to calve soon. Also Good Young **Bulls** ready for service. Top quality, richly bred, pleasing type. Best breeding. Priced to sell. (Farm 6½ miles West on Main Street.)

WALTER & J. R. WILKINSON
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

CHOICE FARMER BULLS

Rugged **ANGUS** bulls, ready for service. **EILEENMERE-BELL BOY** Breeding, nothing better. Will also sell **EILEENMERE ERIC**, a top 4 year old tried and proven sire. Genuine Herd Bull for someone. You can see his calves at Farm. **REASONABLE.** Will deliver **FREE** up to 150 miles. Act now.

I. E. KEMP — MARION, IOWA

KATHMAR ANGUS FARMS

Want a Bardolier?

DONAHUE, IOWA

HERD SIRES:

BARDOLIER 40th OF WILTON
son of Black Bardolier of White Gates 3rd

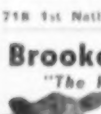
BARDOLIER 7th OF WILTON
son of Evaders Quality Bardolier

FEMALES of most popular families. Visit farm.

DR. C. E. BLOCK
718 1st Natl. Bldg. — Davenport, Iowa

Brookdale Angus Farm

"The Home of The Beldoliers"



Choice rugged bulls now offered, ready for service. Herd Bulls: **PRINCE BARBOLIER**, and **BARON OF BORDULAC** by General of Bordulac. Cow herd rich in **BARDOLIER** breeding, the blood lines producing top cattle. Visit farm any time.

John W. Aumen & Son, Marion, Iowa
Farm 9 mi. north of Cedar Rapids on Highway 150

M. B. ANGUS FARMS

PRINCE QUALITY OF SUNBEAM

His progeny have quality and merit. Several excellent young bulls by him and our other herd bulls. BAR QUALITY M. B. by Prince Quality of Sunbeam, RAONAS PRINCE ERIC 21st to RLS Prince Eric 24th. We have the most fashionable families. Genuine Herd Bull Prospects. Act now. Farm 12 miles S.W. of Iowa City. Visitors always welcome. Phone Sharon Center 2 on 35.

MAAS BROS., RIVERSIDE, IOWA
Meredith, Meredith, Jr., and Donald

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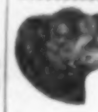
ABERDEEN ANGUS

ANGUS BULLS



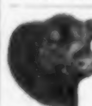
Choice Bulls offered, coming two year olds, rugged with type and merit. Ready for service.

Bandolier & Eileenmere Breeding. Nothing finer.

Visit farm any time, 2½ miles south.

GARNETT WEST & SONS, Altoona, Ia.

HOMELAND



Selling in TALLCORN ANGUS SALE Marshalltown, Ia., May 28

2 BULLS, 10 HEIFERS — including a top **BLACKCAP BESSIE**, a **BLACK JESTRESS**, a **JILT**, a **COQUETTE** and a **HEROINE**. Ask for FREE catalog and see us sale day.

MEIER BROTHERS
MELBOURNE, IOWA

ANGUS COWS & CALVES

25 Registered cows and calves by a son of **PRINCE SUNBEAM 311th.** Four leading families. Clean and fat. Priced to sell.

E. B. WILSON — GRANT CITY, MISSOURI

HEREFORDS

CHOICE HEREFORD BULLS

10 to 30 Months Old

Sons of PEARSON DUKE 46th. They are Beefy Type Bulls, the kind everyone is looking for. Come and see. Visitors always welcome.

CHARLES AMOS & SONS
Indianola, Iowa

HEMMINGSEN HEREFORDS

Reg. Hereford cows, three to five years old. Calves at side and rebred. Calves by GPH PERFECT ASTER 13th or AIF MIXER RETURN 102d. Also choice herd bull prospects, both Polled and Horned, ready for service.

James Hemmingsen, Newell, Iowa

Double AA Hereford Farm

Offers choice Registered Horned HEREFORDS, sons of GOLDEN ASTER 55th 672891. Visitors always welcome.

ARTHUR E. ADER — ROLFE, IOWA

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Bloodlines: **Battle Pioneer 54th, Domino Heir G.; Real Heir L.**

Bulls and Females for sale.

BUSH HEREFORDS — LAKE PARK, IOWA

SKOW'S STOCK FARM

Horned Hereford Bulls, serviceable age. Also open heifers. Calfhood vaccinated for Bangs. Sired by **TH LARRY ONWARD 25th** 6745189, son of Thorp's famous MW Larry Onward 13th. Reasonable.

JOSEPH A. SKOW — WESLEY, IOWA

POLLED HEREFORDS

CURRAN POLLED HEREFORDS

For Immediate Sale

Choice Herd Bull prospects by **CSF CHOICE DOMINO 2d, ALF. REAL ONWARD 16th, REGULATOR DOMINO 10th** and **CSF IOWA CHOICE 10th.** Herd federally accredited, all females officially calfhood vaccinated.

Curran Stock Farm, Mason City, Iowa
Fairview Farms

POLLED HEREFORDS

20 choice Bulls from 14 to 20 months old. GOLDMINE, PLATO and CHOICE DOMINO breeding.

Farm 2 miles N. 1½ E. of
GILBERT AHRENSTORFF
LAKE PARK, IOWA

POLLED HEREFORDS

We have some strong aged bulls ready for heavy service for sale and a fine lot of young bulls coming on for both breeders and farmers. One of the breed's best known herds.

Headed by: **BATTLE MIXER, P. ANXIETY ASTER.** Come look them over.

P. M. CHRISTENSEN & SON, LONE ROCK, IA

POLLED HEREFORDS

Good growthy Polled Hereford bulls and females sired by ROYAL DOMINO 17th and MISCHIEF DOMINO 14th for sale.

ERNEST DAY & SONS — GRIMES, IOWA
10 miles northwest of Des Moines

SHORTHORNS

MODERN TYPE SHORTHORNS

KILLEARN MAJOR

Buy the blood of champions

N-BAR-PRINCE International Grand Champion

KILLEARN MAJOR The sire of champions in the strongest competition. Quality breeding stock available.

W. C. ANDERSON & SON, West Liberty, Iowa

Livestock News

The annual **Marion County, Iowa, Shorthorn** show and sale at Knoxville, Iowa, April 9, brought satisfactory prices. The 21 bulls averaged $176; 16 females averaged $140, and the 37 lots averaged $160.

The top was the champion, lot one, Elmwood Starry Archer 6th, entered by C. L. Rees & Sons, Pleasantville, Iowa. He sold for $495 to Cowman Stock Farm, Prairie City, Iowa. Reserve was lot nine, Count Air Control, entered by Earl Paul & Son, Osceola, Iowa. His buyer was A. M. Empey, Corydon, Iowa, for $340.

The females were mostly 1955 calves. The champion female, lot 38, Victoria's Mayflower, brought $200 for her consignor, D. H. Andrew, Indianola, Iowa. A. P. Lyons, Swan, Iowa, had the reserve champion on lot 35, Elmwood Roan Lady. She sold to Ralph Richards, Knoxville, Iowa, for $140.

Merrill Robuck managed the sale. Auctioneer was J. E. Halsey.

Bulls, and the top end of the females sold very well at the **South Central Iowa Angus** sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa, April 18. A large crowd from several states was on hand, and averages were as follows:

37 bulls averaged $328
56 females averaged $266
93 lots averaged $291

Champion and top selling bull was Ericmere, a January '55 son of Eileenmere B.D. 56th consigned by Ben Bowne, Batavia, Iowa. He sold to Rex Medford & Son, Hedrick, Iowa, at $750. Lancaster Ranch, LeGrande, Mo., paid $600 for Barbara's Elban, a September '53 son of Elban Bardolier 3d, consigned by El-Jon Farms, Rose Hill, Iowa. Kendig & Slagter, Oskaloosa, Iowa, took home Elslow Bard 54th, consigned by Ernest West and Son, Moravia, Iowa, at $535. The reserve champion bull, Black Prince S, consigned by Rodger and Jennie Stringfellow, Rose Hill, Iowa, brought $500, the bid of Denver M. Williams & Son, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Both top selling females were open daughters of Ankonian 3509th consigned by L. W. Leisure, Richland, Iowa. Gammer of L & E, reserve champion female, brought $1,175, the bid of Will-Jan-Son Farm, Maquon, Ill., and Fred Clark, DeLong, Ill. Leisure's Blackcap Bessie of L & E went to Ralph and Eddie Seidenstricker, Paris, Mo., at $1,000. J. E. Smith & Son, Hedrick, Iowa, paid $375 to own the champion female, Juanna Jewel 5th, a January '55 daughter of Ever Prince 13th of Sunflower consigned by Rodger and Jennie Stringfellow.

Cols. Roy Johnston and Ray Sims cried the sale, which was managed by Clyde A. Hanna, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Pork, the low in cost, furnishes "a remarkably high quantity of the nutrients required" by women during pregnancy and lactation, research in the United States and England discloses. The findings are consistent with current medical opinion, says the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association.

The Council's opinion, as reported by the American Meat Institute, underlines the fact that "certain nutrients are required in greater than normal amounts" by these women. A statement explains that pork and pork sausage are "excellent" sources of high quality protein, thiamine, niacin and iron, and valuable amounts of other B vitamins, as well as phosphorus, magnesium, and potassium. Emphasized is the fact that the thiamine content of pork is particularly important "since there are few more valuable food sources of this vitamin."

Nine Corn Belt states account of 71 percent of the nation's hog population. Six southern states have 12 percent, while the remaining 17 percent is spread over the other 22 states.

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One red **18** months old Grandson of Imp. **SANDOON CAPTIVATOR**, 3 red and roans 12 to 14 months old grandsons of Imp. **CRUGGLETON WHAT'S WANTED.** These are outstanding and priced for Quick Sale.

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The only profitable kind.
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Choice Dairy Heifers from **350 to 900** pounds. **HOLSTEINS** 14 and 15c per pound. **GUERNSEYS 13** and **14c** per pound. All heifers sold by pound. Also Springing cows and heifers. Write or call

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Coming Livestock Sales

ANGUS

May 25—Four County Breeders, Stuart, Iowa. W. W. Herkelman, Secy., Dexter, Iowa.
May 26—Mills & Finkbine Dispersion, Webb, Iowa, and Jess Thurmond Production, Omaha, Nebr. Sale at Cherokee, Iowa, Maurice Boney, Sale Mgr., Box 740, Storm Lake, Iowa.
May 28—Tallcorn Breeders Assn., Marshalltown, Iowa. Clair G. Mason, Mgr., Box 243.
June 4—El-Jon Farms, Rose Hill, Iowa.
June 5—Grover Mortz Dispersion, Kirksville, Mo.
June 5—North Central Iowa Breeders show and sale, Mason City, Iowa. H. C. Miller, Secy., Hampton, Iowa.
June 12—Spence Angus Farms, Crab Orchard, Nebr. Sale at Columbus, Nebr.
Oct. 26—Woolever and Pollock, Unionville, Mo.
Nov. 3—Rogers Bros. and Frank B. Eitel Calf sale, Kirksville, Mo.
Nov. 12—Interstate Angus Breeders Association, Sioux City, Iowa. Dwight Tabke, Sale Mgr., Moville, Iowa.
Nov. 19—Perry Philips Farm Thanksgiving Calf sale, Columbia, Mo.

HEREFORDS

May 29—Breeders consignment sale, Denison, Iowa. Henry Moore, Mgr., Cylinder, Iowa.
June 11—North Iowa Breeders, Mason City, Iowa. Leigh Curran, Mgr.
Sept. 7-8—Western Illinois Breeders Association, Mt. Sterling, Ill. Robert Allen, Secy., Warsaw, Ill.
Sept. 22—Clark Grandfield, Lorimer, Iowa.
Oct. 4—Ralph Bramer, Carlisle, Iowa.
Nov. 3—Leland Shupe, Mendon, Disselhorst Farms, Quincy, Ill. J. Dwight Ernst, Mgr., Hamilton, Ill.
Nov. 4—Orval Burchett & Sons, Grand River, Iowa.
Nov. 10—Western Illinois Breeders Assn. calf sale, Macomb, Ill. Robert Allen, Secy., Warsaw, Ill.

POLLED HEREFORDS

June 2—Wisconsin State Polled Hereford show and sale, Lancaster, Wis. W. M. Hanley, Secy., Key's Ave., Madison, Wis.
June 9—John & Alice Campbell, (Gold Mine sale) Tiffin, Iowa.
June 11—North Iowa Breeders, Mason City, Iowa. Leigh Curran, Mgr.
Sept. 24—Chas. Hart & Son, Conway, Iowa.
Oct. 9—Southeastern Iowa Polled Hereford Association, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Calvin Cruzen, Mgr., New Sharon, Iowa.

SHORTHORNS

May 17—Ronald Carlson, Dayton, Iowa. Sale at Ogden, Iowa.
May 22—North Central Iowa show and sale, Mason City, Iowa. Albert J. Hamann, Sale Mgr., Rock Rapids, Iowa.
June 4—Edellyn Farms, Wilson, Ill., Fred McWilliams, Mgr.
June 5—Mareilbar Farms, Libertyville, Ill., John Blume, Mgr.
June 12—Minnesota State show and sale, Blue Earth, Minn. Norman T. Findahl, Secy., Waterville, Minn.
Sept. 17—Howard Hildreth, R. 3, Estherville, Iowa.
Sept. 18—P. A. Rasmussen & Sons, Goldfield, Iowa, and C. J. Schutjer, Woolen, Iowa.
Sept. 22—Hawkeye Downs annual Fall sale, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Earl S. Girton, Mgr., Box 321, Marshalltown, Iowa.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

May 26—Minnesota State show and sale, Slayton, Minn., M. H. Bassett, Secy., Rushmore, Minn.
Sept. 15—Hawkeye Downs annual Fall sale, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Earl S. Girton, Mgr., Box 321, Marshalltown, Iowa.

DAIRY CATTLE

May 21—Minnesota State Holstein sale, Owatonna, Minn. Donald Lashbrook, Secy., Owatonna, Minn.

FEEDER CATTLE

Oct. 2—Davis county, Bloomfield, Iowa.

FEEDER PIGS

May 7—Sullivan, Mo.
May 8—Potosi, Mo.
May 9—Salem, Mo.
May 10—Alton, Mo.
May 11—Doniphan, Mo.

SHEEP

June 4—Suffolk ram and ewe sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
June 5—American Suffolk Ram and Ewe sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Roy B. Warrick, Mgr.

SHETLAND PONIES

May 20—Stewart & Payne Pony Farms, Yankton, So. Dak.

LIVESTOCK FIELDMEN

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THOS. W. SHERLOCK, Box 3, Oxford, Iowa. Phone 8-4397.
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We publish the FIRST and THIRD Saturday of every month. Copy for livestock advertising must reach our office FIFTEEN days before date of issue.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

The J. N. Martin, New Providence, Iowa, **Jersey** dispersion, March 16, with 28 years of testing and designated nine times as a Gold Star herd, drew a good crowd.

Top bull went at $325 to G. E. King, Oelwein Chemical Co., Oelwein, Iowa. Top female was $340 and bought by James M. Jones, Spencer, Iowa. Joe Shatex, Fort Atkinson, Iowa, purchased five head. Reginald C. Buchanan, Viola, Wisc., selected five head. James M. Jones, Spencer, Iowa, took three head and C. H. Strottman, Readlyn, Iowa, three head. The 19 cows averaged $251.84, five bred heifers at $223, seven heifers at $122 and seven bulls $171. The sale was managed by Ivan N. Gates, West Liberty, Iowa.

The **Polled Shorthorn** sale of S. B. Hudson & Son, Knoxville, Iowa, March 28 and guest consignment of Avenel Farms with five bulls and two females attracted the attention of good cattlemen from a wide territory. The results follow:

18 bulls averaged $340
31 females averaged $290
49 lots averaged $308

One of the top females was Highland Flora 3rd, a daughter of Avenel Fashion Leader, that sold for $1,050 to Lynnwood Farms, Carmel, Ind. Juggler's Rosebud by Coronet Max Juggler 18th and bred Oct. 17 to Avenel Fashion Leader went at $1,050 to Avenel Farms, Bethesda, Md.

Highland Lavender 3rd, a daughter of Highland Excellence, sold for $460 to Cooper Farms, Nobelsville, Ind. Her June bull calf by Lynnwood Upright went at $210 to Warren Roe, Superior, Nebr. Avenel Orange Blossom 3rd sold for $475 to Richard Prentice, Batesville, Ind. Highland Rosebud went at $450 to Alfred Tontrut, Celina, Ohio. Highland Lady Bonnie and heifer calf by Lynnwood Upright sold for $450 to Lomas Farms, Villisca, Iowa. Avenel Twofold Leader was one of the top bulls going at $800 to DeWitt Bros., Decatur, Ill. Avenel Master Leader sold for $800 to Matt Laughlin, Emerson, Iowa. Highland Fidelity brought $625 and was purchased by Dee Jordan, Knoxville, Iowa. Avenel Royal Mascot sold for $600 to R. W. Packer, Marshalltown, Iowa. Highland Faultless went at $575 to M. B. McMurray, Russell, Iowa. Auctioneer was J. E. Halsey.

A very young offering of cattle at the **Grand River Angus** sale at Princeton, Mo., March 29 drew a large crowd of Missouri and Iowa buyers, and bidding was active thruout the auction. Averages on the offering, more than half of them 1955 bull calves and open heifers, were as follows:

31 bulls averaged $238
33 females averaged $150
64 lots averaged $193

H. D. Long and Son, Bethany, Mo., brought out both top selling bulls. Their Bandolier of BR, an April '54 son of Revolution Bandolier 6th, brought $500, the bid of W. M. Bruce & Son, Princeton, Mo., and Eileenmere HL, an October '54 bull by Eileenmere L 999th, went to Fred Ludwig, Downing, Mo., at $490.

Top on females was $250 for a cow and calf combination consigned by Wayne Baxter, Blythedale, Mo. Paul C. Constable, Ridgeway, Mo., paid $85 for the heifer calf by a son of Homeplace Eileenmere 26th, and D. W. Linton, Chula, Mo., took Lady Belle 2d of H.F., the mother, at $165. James Wilson, Paris, Mo., paid $205 for Miss Edwina of SAF, an Edwina daughter of Eric Blackcap A.C. consigned by Marion Summers and Son, Princeton, Mo.

Col. Ray Sims cried the sale, which was managed by Marion Summers.

Weight for age, quality, and top bloodlines of the very well groomed and well presented offering, drew a large crowd to Kalona, Iowa, March 31, to attend the M. J. Seitsinger third annual **Polled Hereford sale.** Averages were as follows:

19 bulls averaged $298
34 females averaged $202
53 lots averaged $237

MC Don Domino 3rd, well known Iowa State Sale champion in 1949, brought $440, the bid of Floyd E. Hohl, Donnellson, Iowa; Paul Johnson, Fremont, Iowa; paid $350 for a half interest in MJS MC Model 8th, a very outstanding March '54 son of MC Don Domino 3rd.

MJS DW Model Effie, a July '53 daughter of HHR DW 23rd T 131st, brought $295, the bid of Harry C. Westfall, Keota, Iowa. Harold Schmitt, Nichols, Iowa, paid $290 for Asters Lady 12th, a May '51 daughter of Advanced Aster.

Col. Freddie Chandler cried the sale.

The 12th semi-annual **Bluegrass Hereford** show and sale, at Princeton, Mo., April 3 brought out a very good attendance, with the following results:

43 bulls averaged $220

The awards were made in an able manner by Herb Hogan, Trenton, Mo. Grand champion bull, Wilton Domino 24th, a January calf, a son of Swaims Wilton, shown by C. C. Long, Corydon, Iowa, sold for $700 to Fred L. King, Princeton, Mo. Reserve champion McS Larry Mixer 20th from McCalment Farms, went at $330 to Charles Shaffer, Green City, Mo. JSA Princeps Domino 48th consigned by Atha Farms, sold for $350 to Stockton Farms, Unionville, Mo. JH Larry Domino 1st from the John R. McClure farm brought $325 and purchased by Leonard Redman, Leon, Iowa. PHF Premier Larry 51st, consigned by Partin Farms, sold for $300 to Glen Caldwell, Lamoni, Iowa. Many of the bulls were 1955 calves as late as June and July.

The champion female McS Larry Lady 18th, a McCalment Farms entry, went at $260 to Bill C. Selby, Ridgeway, Mo. Most of the heifers were 1955 heifers and some May and June heifers. The 11 head averaged $122 each. Auctioneer was Fred Chandler.

The **Beefland-Eastern Iowa Angus Breeders Association** sale held at Davenport, Iowa, March 15 was well attended.

The top of the sale was lot 12, Bandolier 460th of Kentridge, consigned by Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kent, Muscatine, Iowa. He sold for $675 to Anton Anderson, Kewanee, Ill. He is a son of Bandolier 244th of Wilton, coming two-year-old in April. The second high was lot 20, Eileenmere S 575th, entered by Robert G. Schmidt, Delmar, Iowa. He sold for $650 to McConaughy & Miller, Morley, Iowa. He is a grandson of Eileenmere 500th. The 20 bulls averaged $402.

The top of the females was lot 31, Blueblood Lady of TK 2nd, a July '55 calf, entered by Tom T. Bowstead, DeWitt, Iowa. She sold for $700 to Dore-Lyn-Daa Farms, Winnebago, Ill. The second top on females was lot 51, Black Jestress of KR 14th, entered by Kentridge, Muscatine. She sold for $500 to Charles Henderson & Son, Muscatine, Iowa. Next high was lot 42, Eiltonier Mina 486th, from the herd of Eiltonier Angus Farm, Tipton, Iowa. Her buyer was Dr. C. E. Block, Davenport, for $485. She is a member of the Mignonne family. The 70 females averaged $238 and the 90 head $275.

Seventy-six of the offering went to Iowa buyers, 3 to Illinois and one to Wisconsin. The sale was managed by Oliver Hansen, Durant, Iowa. Waltin Olson, Jr., Calmus, is secretary. The auctioneers were Woodruff and Irons.

The production sale of **Shorthorns** from Dewar Bros., Cherokee, Iowa, March 24 drew a very good local attendance. One of the top bulls was Spreading Elm Idol 31st, a November two-year-old that sold for $300 to Henry Duffy, Whittemore, Iowa. Spreading Elm Mark 27th, another two-year-old, sold for $300 to M. M. Gasby, Dickens, Iowa. Spreading Elm Mark 29th, a two-year-old in April, went at $290 to Art Debert, Granville, Iowa. A young January yearling, Spreading Elm Mark 39th, sold for $195. The 25 bulls averaged $205.

The 21 females included several 1955 heifers, some as late as July. They were presented in just pasture condition. Spreading Elm Novelty 5th sold for $190 to Lewis Beber, Marcus, Iowa. Princess Royal 3rd went at $190 to John J. Orton, Rutland, So. Dak. Buyers secured wonderful values for their investments.

The **Bureau County Angus** show and sale at Princeton, Ill., March 14, attracted a very good attendance. Kester Gillis, Red Top Farms, Libertyville, Ill., made the awards in an able manner and the results were as follows:

13 bulls averaged $377
43 females averaged $310
52 lots averaged $350

Grand champion bull, Bandolier E. 14th, consigned by Eiten Bros., sold for $560 to Presiott Bros., Mendota, Ill. Grand champion female, Blackbird W., consigned by Kenneth Hamilton, sold for $500 to Red Top Farms, Libertyville, Ill. Miss Burgess B., another Kenneth Hamilton entry, sold for $535 to Ralph M. Cox & Son, Wyoming, Ill. Princess Georgina T.S. owned by John Tondl & Son went at $610 to Phil Clary, Odell, Ill. Kildonian Eric of J&S from Conrad Johnson & Sons, sold for $500 to Red Top Farms. Enchanta Ida E., not shown and owned by Eiten Bros., sold for $550 to Hubert Grimm & Son, Earlville, Ill.

The top of the female sale was Blackcap Bessie B.B.B. 2nd with an October heifer calf, and not shown. She was owned by H. C. Johnstone Sons and sold for $1,490 to Phil Clary, Odell, Ill.

The sale was under the able direction of Lyle Eiten, secretary, Ladd, Ill., who worked hard to make the sale a sucess. Auctioneer was Hamilton Jones.

The **Iowa Duroc** show and sale at Boone, Iowa, March 21 was very well attended. Grand champion boar, lot 46, consigned by Willard Kline, Iowa Falls, sold for $610 to Potter Farms, Jacksonville, Ill. Reserve champion boar, lot 30, consigned by Bartholow & Son, Washington, Iowa, sold for $205 to Miller & Beckett, Shenandoah, Iowa. The 19 boars averaged $128.68.

Grand champion gilt, lot 20, was shown by Knotek Bros., Riverside, Iowa, and sold for $165 to E. J. Dinsdale, Traer, Iowa. Reserve champion gilt, lot 47, shown by Willard Kline, went for $100 to John Gerke & Son, Pilot Grove, Mo. The top bred sow was lot 21 from Knotek Bros. and was bought by Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, at $205. The eight bred sows averaged $112 and 17 bred gilts $64.30.

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Iowa Hereford Association

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Iowa Hereford Association March 19 at Des Moines, Iowa, Lester Wiese, Manning, Iowa, was re-elected president and James J. Mulvihill, Cumming, Iowa, re-elected secretary-treasurer. They made plans for the 1957 show and sale to be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, next Jan. 20 to 23. Judges for the show are to be Bruce Taylor, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and Ray Schnell, Dickinson, No. Dak.

A National Hereford show will be held in connection with Iowa State Fair and the Iowa board of directors unanimously voted to add $500 premium money for Iowa Herefords in open classes and will plan a large get-together and banquet during the show for visiting guests and friends of Iowa Herefords. A special committee was appointed to work with the secretary in planning for the National Hereford show and get-together meeting—C. W. Howe, Des Moines; W. P. Adams, Odebolt, and Stuart Hoover, Mt. Ayr.

Rutgers University experiments show hogs gain weight faster, especially during hot weather, if given night lights. A 100-watt bulb for every 50 hogs is enough and pigs can start having such a night light when they reach 2½ months of age. They eat better and drink more. Likewise there is less crowding and less danger of injury.

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ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS
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America's most useful dogs. Puppies all ages. Both sexes. Choice colors. Faithful workers. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Guaranteed heelers. Year's trial, training instructions. Males, females or spayed females.
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— OUR ADS ARE NEWS —

You can't afford to risk hog cholera

Have your pigs vaccinated with

FORT DODGE M·L·V TRADEMARK

USED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH SERUM

no seeding of premises Unlike virulent live virus, M·L·V cannot cause hog cholera nor contaminate premises.

long-lasting immunity Tests prove M·L·V provides solid immunity lasting 4 years and more.

immediate protection M·L·V is used simultaneously with serum for immediate protection.

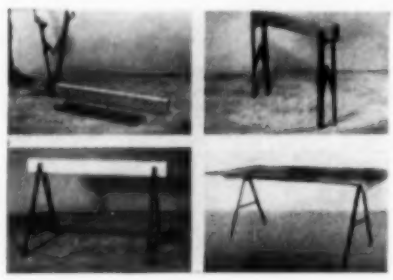
You can have full confidence in M·L·V. It's the original modified live virus vaccine that's been proved effective by over 4½ years of use on millions of swine.

FORT DODGE LABORATORIES, INC., FORT DODGE, IOWA

Consult your veterinarian —*he knows best what's best*

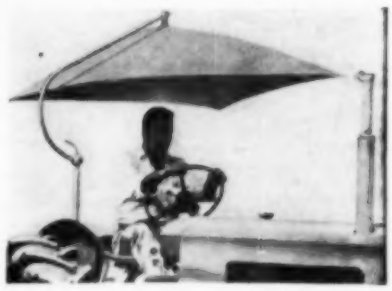
For further information about any of the products shown here, write to Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

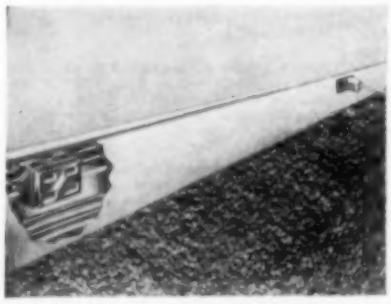
Harrow transport is designed to pull five to nine harrow sections. Said to do an extra good job of harrowing because sections trail accurately with no zigzag. Fast, smooth turns made possible by swivel action of side wheels. Easy travel on roadways is also claimed by the manufacturer. Announced by Yetter Mfg. Co., Inc.



Folding steel legs are made in several heights for a variety of farm uses, such as saw horses, tables, etc. Made to bite and hold 2x4 lumber. Announced by Weldon Products.

Tractor umbrella has ball and socket joint at top of shaft to permit tilting to any angle up to 45 degrees. Overhead suspension keeps supports out of your way. Announced by Snow Co.





Baseboard supplies electric outlets each 30 or 60 inches around the room. It is made of steel and replaces the ordinary wood baseboard. Introduced by Wiremold Co.

Corn picking unit makes the McCormick No. 141 harvester-thresher do two harvesting jobs. Changing from grain platform to corn picking unit said to take only about an hour. Made by International Harvester Company.

What's Ahead...

CORN LOANS on this year's crop will be $1.50, national average, for those who comply with corn acreage allotments. Loans averaging $1.25 will be available to all producers. Will it pay you to comply with allotments?

Homer Hush

Suppose you have 120 acres plowed for row crops. Your corn allotment is 80 acres. Let's figure gross return for compliance and non-compliance using beans on diverted acres. We'll put corn yields at 50 bushels, beans at 22. And the probable average of Iowa support prices at $1.45 and $1.20 for corn, $2.15 for beans.

Non-Compliance: Corn on the whole 120 acres will bring you a gross return of $7,200. (6,000 bushels X $1.20.)

Compliance: Corn on 80 acres and beans on 40 acres will bring you $7,692. (4,000 bushels X $1.45 and 880 bushels X $2.15.) Gain for compliance is $492.

Now use your own acreages, yields and probable county loan rate to compare returns on your own farm.

Cash grain farmers, who can grow beans, will nearly always lose money by overplanting corn acreage allotments. They must plant about double the corn acreage allotment before returns reach the break-even point.

HOG MARKETING may have hit the top of this production cycle and started down. Iowa farmers report that they will sell six percent fewer hogs this May than they sold last May. It's the first time in a year that farmers have indicated reduced sales from the year before.

APRIL 1 REPORT of cattle on feed indicates eight percent fewer cattle on feed than one year before. This confirms expectations of a smaller supply of fat cattle this summer and fall than we had for the same period last year. See page 22 for discussion of the cattle feeding report.

CHICK HATCH for laying flock replacements went up 22 percent in February, three percent in March. It continues to look as if the egg supply will be much larger this fall than last fall.

DAIRY SUPPORTS have been raised moderately. Butter, cheese and dry milk will be supported at levels aimed to reflect $3.25 for milk and 58.6 cents for butterfat. Increase is 10 cents for milk, 2.4 cents for butterfat.

Production of milk so far this year is estimated to have been 12 percent above last year's production. Increased production plus increased price should improve incomes of dairy farmers to some extent.

NO BIG CARRYOVER of soybeans is in prospect despite the record crop of last year. But there are plenty of beans to supply mills until harvest. Bean acreage prospects and weather will have a lot to do with bean prices from now to harvest time. Remember that no beans will be held off the market thru government loans after loan maturity date, May 31.

LAST DAY for getting a government loan on 1955 corn is May 31. If you have eligible corn, you can seal it and insure against either a small crop or a bumper crop. If drouth continues and corn goes higher, you can redeem the corn for feed or turn it at a profit. If a bumper crop holds prices down, you're assured the loan value which is higher than market prices.

May 31 is also the last day to redeem bean loans. If you have beans sealed, you'll want to pay the loan and sell the beans as the price is well above loan value.

CORN ON FARMS of the U. S. April 1 was about 50 million bushels, or 3.5 percent above one year before. On Iowa farms, corn went down about 36 million bushels or 10 percent. Corn on farms includes corn under seal. But of course this does not include other stocks in hands of the government or private elevators and mills.

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FIELD-CHOP ANY FORAGE CROP

MM FORAGORS

Hay *or* row crops . . . green *or* cured . . . windrowed *or* standing—you field-chop *any* forage crop with the new Minneapolis-Moline Foragors! You choose direct-cut, row-crop or pick-up headers, PTO or engine-driven models. You get big-capacity chopping to lengths from 3/8" to 3" without leaf loss or stem shattering. Ask your MM Dealer for *all* the facts on MM Foragors. He'll show you unbeatable performance!

BALE FOR 2-WAY PROFITS

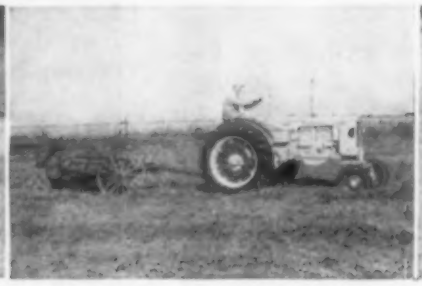
MM BALE-O-MATIC

For your own hay loft, on custom jobs for your neighbors, this powerful MM Bale-O-Matic pays you a harvest bonus. You bale from windrow or stack, make firm, square-cornered bales sliced in layers for easiest feeding. Wire-tied under compression, the bales can't come loose . . . meet every requirement for shipping or resale. No wire clippings, no light spots. MM's exclusive bale-trip mechanism gives you 30- to 45-inch bales. For extra hay season profits, ask your MM Dealer to show you the one-and-only MM Bale-O-Matic!

Tops for Hay and Grain

MM WINDROWERS

When windrowing pays you *better*, make it pay you *best* with a Minneapolis-Moline Windrower. In 8-, 12-, or 14-foot models, you buy the size to match your acreage.



Babys Your Hay

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This side-delivery rake puts your hay in light, fluffy windrows with stems out for quick drying . . . leaves buried deep inside. Also available as a tedder.

Real Mowing Capacity

MO MOWER

Get your hay at its peak with this high-speed, 5-, 6- or 7-foot MO Mower. Built-in down pressure, 2-speed V-belt drive, full-pivoting rear wheel and safety break-away release pay you every hay season.

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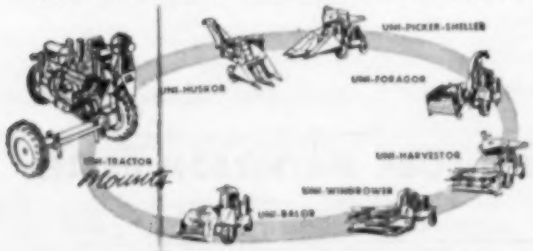
NOW THE MM UNI-FARMOR GIVES YOU 3 SELF-PROPELLED HAY HARVEST MACHINES!



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